# he Aliming Journal

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 841 .-- Vol. XXI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

PRICE 6D.

Stannaries of Cornwall .- In the Vice-Warden's Court. DURSUANT to a DECREE of the VICE-WARDEN'S COURT, made in the cause of TYACKE and OTHERS v. MILL, the CREDITORS I respect of WHEAL POLGEAR and LANGARROW MINE, in the parish of WENGON, within the said Standaries, are, an or before the 14th day of October instant, to some in and PROVE their DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his office in rure; or, in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said secree.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, October 1, 1851.

DURSUANT to a DECREE of the HIGH COURT of CRSUANT to a DECTREE Of the High COURT of CHANGERY, made in a cause of BIRGH \*\* PRICE\*, with the approbation of Sir William Horne, one of the Masters of the said court, persumptorily, by Mr. JOHNSON, on Friday, the 24th day of October next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Wynnstay Arms Horiel, in WREXHAM, in the county of DENBIGH, in one lot, the FREEROLD ESTATE, consisting of PLAS MOSTYN FARM, COLLIEBIES, and MINERALS o'COAL and IRONSTOME, situate in the said parish of Wrexham.

Particulars may be had gratis, in London, at the said Master's Chambers, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; Mr. N. C. Milne, solicitor, Harcourt-buildings, Temple; of Messra, Hughes, Fairfoot, and Webb, solicitors, Clement's Inu; and in the country, of Mr. Jones, solicitor, Brynhyfryd, Ruthin; and Mr. Robert Humphreys Jones, solicitor, Weaham; at the place of sale; and the principal inns in Ruabon, Liverpool, Manchester, Clester, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, and Birmingham.

aluable FREEHOLD ESTATES, FARMS, and COLLIERIES, in the parishes of RUA-BON and ERBISTOCK, DERBIGHISHIRE, and CONTIGUOUS FARMS, in the parishe of ELLESMERE and ST. MARTIN, SHROPSHIRE.

M. B. JOHNSON will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Wynn-las previously disposed of by private contract, of which dus notice will be given), pre-ticuly at Three o'clock in the afternoon, all that valuable ESTATE, called

cisely at Three e'clock in the afternoon, all that valuable ESTATE, called

PENYLAN,
situate in the parishes of RUABON and ERBISTOCK, in the county of DENBIGH, and
ELLESMERE and ST. MARTIN, in the county of SALOP, containing upwards of 1600
acres of land, divided into compact farms, and let to respectable tenants, at rentals realising nearly £2000 per annum.

And also several very valuable COLLERIES and MINES of COAL and IRONSTONE,
now in full operation, and producing large royalties.

Also, the TITHE RENT CHARGES, payable out of the several townships of Cristionydd Kenrick, Dinhindle-less and Dinhindle-uclia, in the said parish of Ruabon, which
reduce an annual rents of £307

also, the TITHE RENT CHARGES, payable out of the several townships of Criationrid Kenrick, Dinhinile-less and Dinhinile-ucifa, in the said parish of Rusbon, which
produce an animal rental of £307.

PABT of the ESTATE, comprising the MANSION, delightfully situated, on the banks
of the River Dee, celebrated for its sainon and trout fishing, within three miles of Rusben Reliway Station, and commanding the most benutiful views, and is suitable for the
residence of a family of the first respectability, with the park, extensive woods and covers,
assuading with game, together with several farms adjoining, and containing, in a ring
fance, about 1400 acres, will be OFFERED FOR SALE in ONE LOT. The remainder
of the FARMS, COLLERIES, and TITHES, will be OFFERED FOR SALE in SEVERAL LOTS.

The Existe is in the midat of a sporting country, and is immediately adjoining the
lands and park of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., whose kennels are contiguous, and presents
an opportunity for the investment of capital rarely to be mot with.

Maps and particulars may be had of Daniel Smith Bockett, Esq., solicitor, 60, Lincoln's
lan-sleids, London: of Mesars, Duncan, Squarey, and Duncan, solicitors, Exchangebuildings, Liverpool; of Wrn. Wood, Esq., solicitor, 18, Cooper-atreet, Manchester; at
the principal intests in Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Ruabon, Shrewsbury, and Birmingham; of the auctioneer, in Wrasham; and of Mr. H. Jones, solicitor, Wrexham.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—SALE of Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES and MINERALS

GLAMORGANSHIRE—SALE of Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES and MINERALS MR. THOMAS THOMAS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, NEATH, on Wednesday, the 29th of October, 1851, between hishours of Twelve at noon and Two Oclock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of by private contract, (of which due notice will be given), in such lots and subject to such conditions of sale as will them be produced, the following valuable and improvable FREE LOLD ESTATES—VIZ.:

The FARMS of MAESMELIN and PANTY-STAINEL, with the COTTAGES thereon and WOODLAND adjoining, containing altogether about 131A.

PENTWIN, containing about 47A. 60: 29p.

A MOIETY of the FARM of NOYADD WEN, and the WOODLAND adjoining, containing altogether about 63 acres, all of which are in the parish of Cadoston-juxta-Neath; and all MINES and MINERALS under a part, containing upwards of 200 acres, of the GLANBRANE ESTATE, stuate in the parish of Liansamict.

Particulars and plans are in preparation, and will shortly be ready for delivery. Further particulars may be obtained of Mossra. Usewellyn and Randall, solictors, Neath; or of the auctioneor, West of England Insurance Office, Neath, who will, on being applied to, give every facility for viewing the property.

MINING PROPERTY, situated in the parish of LLANIDLOES, in the county of GLAMORGANSHIRE—SALE of Valuable FREEHOLD ESTATES and MINERALS

MINING PROPERTY, situated in the parish of LLANIDLOES, in the county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES.

MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES.

O BE SOLD, BY TENDER, the MONTGOMERY (formerly Nantmelyn) LEAD AND COPPER MINE, together with the splended was an expectation of the splended with the splended was a special property of t

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8 stamps

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the whole of the Firer-CLAY WORKS, situated at OLD CASSOP, near DURHAM, comprising STEAM-ENGINE, of 14-horse power, STONES, PUG-MILL, all complete: PRESS ING MACHINE for large pipes, and DRAIN-TILE MACHINE; 4 kilins, and 4 large tring flats, 40 feet by 22 feet; branch railway and drift rails; all the monids for chimmay tops, &c., necessary for carrying out an extensive business, together with office and forman's house.—These works are held under the Bishop of Durham by lease, for 2 justs, from May, 1647, and are connected by railway with flarttepool, Sanderland, and business.—Terms, half cash, and the remainder in approved bills.

Application to be made to the Old Cassop Fire-Clay Company, Ferry-hill.

TO MINE PROPRIETORS.—TO BE SOLD, at TOMAN-TOUL, BANFFSHIRE, a very superior CRUSHING MILL; the water-wheel is entirely of cast-iron, 24-feet glameter, 4-feet breast, and overshot. The spur wheel is rest diameter, and with the axles, philons, &c., very strong, and capable of driving any sellional machinery the water-wheel can propel. The crushing cylinders are 24 feet log, the upper pair 2 feet diameter, and the lower 20 inches. The framing is strong, as of the best rock elm. Compound levers are attached to each pair of cylinders, at a feet graph and the property of the crushing strong, as of the best rock elm. Compound levers are attached to each pair of cylinders, at a feet graph and the property of the pairs of the best quality at 0 materials, strength, and workmanship; and, being under cover, is as good as when us up, having never required any repairs. The machinery may be shipped at Kingston-10 machinery of port Gordon, on the Moray Frith, to which there are good roads.

Applications for purchase may be made to James Burgess, mining engineer, 49, Cymansdrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

VALL'S-END COLLIERY.-TO BE LET, and entered ALL S-END COLLERY.—TO BE LET, and entered upon on or after the 38th day of September next, for such a ferm of years as be agreed upon, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, well-known by the name ALL'S-END COLLIERY, it present held by Measra. Archbold and partners, under the street of the lands belonging to the said Dean and Chapter, in the township of WALL'S-In the county of NORTHUMBERLAND.

Low Main Seam, which has been sunk to at a depth of 22 fathoms below the Eers as a compared to the Beaumont Seam, which has been borred to at a further depth of 23 ms, remain untouched throughout the Royalty. The Low Main Seam, in the royalty adjoining, is of good quality, and is worked for gas purposes.

Bensham Seam supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is constant and the supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is constant, and the supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is constant, and the supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is constant, and the supplies of the colliery, and further particulars, may be known on applient to Mr. E. F. Boyd, Uppeth Colliery, near Cheater le-atreet; or at the offices of legistrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 28, South Bailey, Durham.

O AGRICULTURISTS.—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PREPARATION OF MANURES.—AGRICULTURISTS are INVITED to take the page of Manures (Stones's Patent Huminate), free of expense, at the office of Head. PART WORKING AND MANURE COMPANY. 6, JOHN-STREET, H. (ANDON.—The Patent Huminate is free from fifthy matter; it consists entering the company of the page of the patences, so lightly matter; and the page of the patences, so lightly matter; and the page of the patences, so lightly matter; and the page of the patences of the page of the patences of the page of the page of the patences.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, M. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, AING-STREET, CHEARTSDE,
M. MINING BROKER, OFFERS his best SERVICES to CAPITALISTS for the
PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES, and transacts business only for principals.
M. CROTES has FOR SALE SHARES in the following MINES:—Wheal Zion, Okel
Tor, South Tamar, East Tamar, Bodmin Consols, Warieggan, Wheal Lovel, North Fowey
Consols, Calstock Consols, Wheal Samson, Devon Burra Burra, East Boringdon, Wheal
Williams, Hombush, Alit-y-Crib, Wheal Tennar, Wheal Tom, &c., and can PROGURE
SELL SHARES in all DIVIDEND MINES, and in particular a permanent one, paying
28 per share upon a cost of 235 per share, or nearly 25 per cant, per annum interest,
The increased business in mining shares is producing more regularity in prices, and
rendering transactions of a more easy and satisfactory character. Mr. Crofts will (condentially) give an opinion of the value of any mine within his knowledge, either personally or by lotter.—Dated Oct. 4, 1851.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES, 23, Threadneedle-street, L. MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, late of CAMBORNE M. JUSEPH JAMES RELINOLIDES, tate of CAMBORNES, CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINING and GENERAL AGENT at the above office, and trusts by paying a due regard to the welfare of his clients, that he will at all times merit their confidence. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of twenty years, and being in communication with some of the most respectable agents in the mining districts. Mr. Raynolds will be enabled at all times to furnish such information as may be relied on.

Mr. Reynolds has SHARES in the following MINES FOR SALE:

ES in the following filnes i East Pool Cook's Kitchen East Wheal Frances Great Wheal Baddern West Wheal Virgin Wheal Lovel North Fowey Consols Wheal Suan Merilyn Wh Enys Mr. Roynolds as State of Carrannal West Basset West Stray Park Pendarvas & St. Aubyn South Condurty Wheal Unity Wheal Gill Sydney Godolphin Rocks and Trovector of Carrand to the Carrand Carr

Many of the mines referred to in the above list are well worthy the attention of capitalist. And is a BUYER in the following MINES:—Spearne Consols, Treleigh Consols, and Wheal Zion.

J. J. REYNOLDS will carry on business upon COMMISSION ONLY, making no intermediate price between buyers and sellers, and will be ready at all times to introduce the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO., in order to avoid the complicated and indefiate system of Calles for working or proving mines, consider that a better and more satisfactory one will be found in offering the public those chiefly in which the machinery and underground work required to bring them into a state of profit has been completed and paid for.

In mines thus far advanced, it will be obvious that as there will be no risk, so there can be no necessity for calls—the speculative part of the adventure having been gone through; and in this way capitalists will be enabled to invest with the certainty of immediate returns.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS takes leave to announce, that he has several THOUSANDS of FOUNDS WORTH of SHARES to DISPOSE OF, which, at the selling price, give a profit of from £20 to £40 per cent.

\*\*Green No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, MINING AGENTS

MESSRS. FRANCIS & LIGHTOLLER, MINING AGENTS
AND CIVIL ENGINERS.

OFFICE,—No. 34, EXCHANGE ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

Messrs. FRANCIS AND LIGHTOLLER, may be CONSULTED by MINING COMPANIES OF OTHER PARTIES requiring INSPECTIONS and REPORTS on MINES of
every description, or by. CAPITALISTS and OTHERIS\* desirous of INVESTING their
CAPITAL IN MINES OF other MINERAL PROPERTIES.
Statistics and other general information connected with Mines and the Mineral Districts given or obtained with the utmost dispatch.
Capt. Absalom Francis having had upwards of 30 years' experience in the practical
management of mines, and reported on most of the principal ones in the United Kingdom, applicants may rest assured they will receive full and satisfactory information on
matters connected with mining.

Arbitrators, and contractors for the erection of engines and every description of mining
machinery.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., No. 51 INING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., No. 51,
THEADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to inform the public
that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES,
which upon present purchase will pay from 15 to 25 per cent., and have on hand Bedford
United, Devon Great Consols, Mary Ann, Trelawny, West Caradon, Great Wheal Friendship and Venton, Boringdon Park, Wheal Catherine, France, Zion. Also shares in
Wheal Williams—this is a continuation of the Devon Great Consols, and embracing several of the same lodes; also Devon Consols North—this adjoins the latter, which, with
£1 paid, are marketable at £300, and paying £48 per annum in dividends.—Every juformation given, either personally or by letter.—Office hours from Ten to Four.

MINING OFFICES, REDRUTH.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

MR. JOHN PHILLIPS, MINERAL SURVEYOR AND VIDEO OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA. AFOR THESE TREET, NORTH ADELAUDE LAND MINE MANAGER, MARGARET-STREET, NORTH ADELAIDE, in the pro-vince of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, after three years' residence and two years' exploration in the colony, RESERVES his EXPERIENCE for BRITISH CAPITAL: awaiting the result of this advertisement in a suitable remuneration for past time and future services.

REMOVAL—104, Binospate-direct-within,

REMOVAL—104, Binospate-direct-within,

R. PEET, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL SHARE
BROKER, has REMOVED to the ABOVE CONVENIENT OFFICES. The same
attention paid as hitherto to all MINING BUSINESS of legitimate character; and in
thanking his friends for former commissions, he solleits a continuance of their kind support.—OFFICES of Wheal May, Pentire Glaze and Pentire United Mines, Devons Consols
West, and Wheal Hamlyn.—The strictest confidence observed in all transactions, and the
registry of shares will be free, unless a sail or purchase takes place.

MOLYNEUX & CO., MINE AGENTS, No. 34, THREAD-NEEDLE-STREET, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexception-

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER
No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, OTTY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST
MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES
ALSO AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT
and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties.

MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE No. 3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Messra. TREDINNICK & CO. beg to inform their Friends and the Pablic that the continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING AGENCY BUSINESS and have ON SALE SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND MINES in CORNWALL DEVON, and WALES, as well as those on the ever of paying, and situate in the bes mining districts.—Loans and Money Matters in general negociated; Mines Inspected, and Reports obtained from practical agents, and every information affecting the market value of mining property, afforded gratuitously.

MINING OFFICES,—ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS,
ST. MICHAEL'S - ALLEY, CORRILL.—Mr. R. TRIPP has for bond June
SALE SHARES in most of the BEST DIVIDEND MYSE, including the following full
Troviakey, Aifred Consols, Wheal Reeth, Wheal Margaret, South Caradon, South Tolgus, Devon Great Consols, Wheal Temayne, Spearne Consols, West Builer, West Caradon, Bedford United, East Peof, Stray Park, North Pool.

And in others having present and prospective advantages, including Wheat i (Calstock), South Tamar, North Wheat Buller, Great Wheat Baddern, Wheat Tre East Tamar, Boulin Consols, East Balleswidden, Wheat Speedwell, Wheat Lemon Crowndale, Tincroft, West Aifred Consols, Bahoon Consols, West Wheat Trassury, Aifred Consols, East Wheat Russell, Wheat Zion, Penzance Consols, Hingston Devon and Courtenay, Hennock Lead, Wheat Langford, &c.

FOREIGH.—Copiapo, St. John del Rey, Linares, Worthing, &c.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHARES, COMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE Of SHARES.

Devon Great Consols Which and Region of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

Devon Great Consols Which Mary Ann Wellingtons Great Wheal Sheba Treviskey Trailway For Displayed on Published on Builder Beginned United News Statistical information furnished on Builder and Region Consols Beginned United News Statistical information furnished on Builder and Region Consols Beginned United News Statistical information furnished on Builder and Region Consols Beginned United News Statistical Information furnished on Builder and Region Consols Conso

MINING RECORD OFFICE,—SUPPORTED by MINING
ADVENTURERS AND OTHER CAPITALISTS.

The want of a convenient place of reference in London, where gentlemen may obtain
antienticated, disinterested, practicals, and scientific information on subjects connected
with our subterranean industry, has been long felt. Hitherto it has not only been inperfectly procured from interested parties, but frequently so ambiguees and iscorrest as
to mistend the unmitiated—thus creating a total want of confidence, and bringing discredit on the science of mining. There is no branch of industry at present where there
is so much capital employed, both at home and abroad, without any definite system, or a
place of reference to guide the capitalist, as mining. The opision of an ordinary miner,
conveyed through the medium ofiniterested promotors, being often the only inducement
to carry on a mine; and when any doubt arises on the character of the speculation, or
the qualification of the parties to manage the same, or its intrinsic value, there are no
means at presents by which such quastions can be astisfactorily decided, without incurring
much time and expense—hence the cause of so many disappointments and heavy losses.

To remove these inconveniences, and remedy the evils now complained of in mining
appeculations, and to promote a more general practical and acientific knowledge of mining
amongst these who invest, and have an instrict in the purruit, Mr. HOPKINS intands
to take larger OFFICES, for the DEPOSIT of the RECOEDS of MINING, with GEOLOGICAL and MINING MAPS, PLANS, &c. SPECIMENS of MINERALS, DRAWINGS
and MODELS of MACHINERY, BOOKS, &c.,—in short, every thing connected with
MINING and GENERAL SCIENCE. To be arranged and open daily from Elevan to Four, together with applying periodical advice and instructions for the benefit of members plying annually 25. The establishment will be carried on on the same principle as
the present office—this. Tree from party interest and dealings in shares, and strictly conflued to that of furni

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in
the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the
purchaser 16 to 30 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:
South Caradon
West Caradon
West Caradon
Levis
West Providence

Tremayne
West Providence
Cobre
St. John del Rey
Copiapo West Caradon
Mary Ann
Wheal Trelawry
Devon Great Consols
And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having
And affording greater range for speculation, such as—
Tincroft
Tamar
Callington
Cook's Kitchen
South Tamar
Mining Offices, 33, Clement's lane, Lombard-street.

Lewis
West Providence
Cobre
St. John dol Rey
Coplapo
Coplapo
Coplapo
Coplapo
Coplapo
West Towan
Tamar
Cook's Kitchen
South Tamar
Mining Offices, 33, Clement's lane, Lombard-street.

SHARE S FOR SALE in the following MINES:—

Levant Wheal Reeth Balleswidden Spearne Consols Wheal Margaret West Alfred Consols Wheal Henry Leiant Consols West Wheal Town Trehane B. P. BATTEN, 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. GEO. CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON. 26

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER IN COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM 26

DROPOSED NEW VINEGAR MANUFACTORY, As a PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Some important GHEMICAL IMPROVEMENTS having been lately made and rigidly tested in the MANUFACTURE of VINEGAR the Investor and Proprietor—who has had 39 years' practical experience in the business—wishes to TREAT with a CAPITALIST or CUMPANY, for the purpose of MANUFACTURING the ARTICLE on an extensive scale, from which a handsome dividend can be realized, without the slightest risk, and so pure and exquisite a vinegar produced, that it cannot fall to command a ready said——Exters addressed to "A. A." care of Mr. Chas. Jarvis, 38, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, London, will open a correspondence.

WANTED,—ARSENICAL PYRITES, containing not let than 24 per cent. of copper, and from 33 per cent. of arsenic. Those having and at their diaposal, can communicate with "B.," at the office of the Mining Journal 26, Flect-street, Loudon.

WANTED,—A MINING CAPTAIN, fully competent to undertake the MANAGEMENT of a SILVER-LEAD MINE in CARDIGAN. SHIRE.—Applications and teatimonials as to character and efficiency, forwarded to 15 J. H. Smith, 80, Cornhill, will receive immediate attention. All letters must be pro-marked.

ALSTOCK UNITED MINES.—WANTED, for the MINES, a SECOND-HAND STEAM-ENGINE, from 40 to 50-inch cylinder, c able of pumping, crushing, and drawing. Price and particulars may be forwarded the purser, Mr. Frederick Cleverton, solicitor, Plymouth; or to the Secretary, Mr. Garne, at the Company's offices, 28, Threadneedle-street, London.

MINING PROPERTY.—A Gentleman, who has GRANTS of several splendid MINERAL SETTS in CUMBERLAND, SOUTLAND WALES, and CORNWALL, desires to meet with a CAPITALIST who will JOIN him is DEVELOPING THEM.—Address to "V. V.," care of Mr. Hooper, Thavies Inn, Holborn.

O CAPITALISTS.—TO BE SOLD, a first-rate SLATE QUARRY, on the true Bangor Vein, near to a shipping port in North Wal ch there is a tramposd. The quarry is an open quarry, and will require no mach soundness, colour (purple), and split, a more beautiful slate rock is not to be at Principality. So favourable an opportunity for investment rarely offers itself. he Principality. So favourable an opportunity for investment rarely offers itself For further particulars apply to Mr. Evan Hopkins, C.E., 18, Austinfriars, Lon

A VE-MARIA GOLD QUARTZ MINE,—DISTRICT of MARIPOSA, CALIFORNIA.—Applications for shares in this mine are to be made at the offices of the Association, 114, Bishops are street, within (where all periculars may be had); and at the offices of Messar, Watson and Guell, Sr. Michael's-siley, Cornhill—

CHYPRASE CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE.—
NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of CHYPRASE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY
deem it advisable to inform PARTIES connected with MINING PROPERTIES, that the
SHARE LIST will CONTINUE OPEN for a SHORT TIME longer, after which it will
finally close. Therefore, immediate application for the remaining sharps is absolutely
necessary. Applications for shares to be made to Mr. Thomas Lewis, 17, New Mosting
street, Birmingham, Purser to the Company.

ST. AGNES BEACON TIN AND COPPER MINI CORNWALL.—In 2500 shares, of £1 is each:
The LETTERS of ALLOTHERT will be POSTED to APPLICANTS on SATURDA
e 11th inst.—2, Copthall-court, October 4, 1851.

OPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FIVE SHILLINGS per share will be PAID on the share a his Company at the office, '22, Austinfriars, on Friday, the 10th October next, and for our grays. The dividend warrants are required to be left at the office we days for each of the company of the compa amination.—Please call bety 22, Austinfriars, Aug. 1.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION, will CLOSE on Wadnesday, the 15th Instant, and re-open on the day after the General Meeting in November, of which due dotice will be gives.

CEFN GWYN SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Notice is held given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in these Mines HeLD at the deorge and Vulture Tavern, Commille, on Monday, that lash issue, o'clock precisely.—Oct. 8, 1851.

John Bowes, Sec.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shar holders will be HELD at the officer as under, on Wednesder, the 8th of October mext, Twelve for One o'clock precisely. The accounts will be a the shareholders two days previous to the meeting.

WM. NICHOLD 18, Sec. 87, Old Broad-street, Sept. 18, 1851.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOES
ARE MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Schippes
ALL LICENSEE FOR LOWDON,
AND MANUFACTURED BY ALFRED BARRETT, Schippes
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AND

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SULPHUR, CARBONATES OF BARYTES AND STRONTIA, &c.

Mr. Herbert Taylor, of Finahury, has patented some improvements in the anufacture of carbonates and oxides of barytes and strontia, sulphur exsulphuric acid from the sulphates of barytes and strontia, and for conse ent improvements in the manufacture of carbonates and oxides of sods and potsess. To produce the carbonates of barytes and strontis, and sulshould be phur or sulphuric acid, according to this invention, sulphate of barytes or strontia is reduced to the condition of a sulphuret by calcination in a suitable vessel or furnace, when mixed with the requisite quantity of carbon or carbonaceous substance, or by exposure to an incandescent current of carbonic oxide. The sulphuret, in conjunction with water, or, what is still better, entirally dissolved, and decanted from any remaining insoluble matters, is placed into suitable close vessels, and a current of carbonic acidgas, generated by any suitable process, is made to pass into the liquid. A carbonate of the base of the sulphuret employed precipitates, and sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved, which, on being conducted through appropriate apparatus, is either ignited in contact with just sufficient atmospheric air to

generated by any spitable process, is made to pass into the liquid. A carbonate of the base of the sulphuret employed precipitates, and sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved, which, on being conducted through appropriate apparatus, is either ignited in contact with just sufficient atmospheric air to convert its hydrogen into water (proper precautions being taken to prevent explosion), or the sulphuretted hydrogen is brought into contact with nitrous acid vapours and an excess of atmospheric air. Whichever of these methods be adopted, sulphur will be set free, and deposited by conducting the gases or vapours through suitably arranged chambers. When it is desired to obtain sulphuric acid, the sulphurretted hydrogen is ignited in an excess of atmospheric air, and is thus converted to sulphurous acid vapours, which are then conducted into apparatus such as usually employed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and treated therein in the manner ordinarily adopted in such cases. When the decomposition is completed (which is indicated by the evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen gas ceasing, or by testing the liquid in the decomposing vessel with lead paper, which should not change colour), the liquid is drawn off, and the carbonates of these bases are subjected to intense heat in a suitable furnace, until the entire evolution of their carbonic acid takes place, which will be materially assisted by the injection of steam, by which an hydrated oxide will be produced. Or, if when making the solution of the sulphuret of strontia or barytes, the same be in a boiling state and highly concentrated, and then allowed to cool, almost half of the base will be crystallised in the form of hydrated oxide, and a hydrogulphated sulphuret will remain in solution; this, on being evaporated in close vessels after separation from the crystals, will part with its sulphuretted hydrogen, and a small portion of sulphur will be sublimed. The escaping gas (the watery vapour being first condensed) can be treated and converted into sulphuric acid, as b tion, or by evaporating the solution to dryness. To obtain hydrated oxides or caustic soda, or potassa, the oxides of barytes or strontia (the latter bein much more readily reducible from the carbonate, is preferable) are slacked with water into a thin paste, to which a proportionate solution of sulphate of soda or potassa is added, when sulphate of barytes or strontia precipitates, and the caustic soda or potassa remains in solution, and may be decanted and used in that state, or evaporated to dryness, and converted to a hydrated oxide, by melting it at a lowered temperature. The carbonate of strontia may be also used to decompose the sulphate of soda or potassa, in conjunction with carbonic acid; but this material is very inferior to baryta for the purpose, as, without the aid of carbonic acid, no decomposing effect would be produced.

would be produced.

Claims: 1. The combined process of manufacturing sulphur or sulphuric acid, carbonates of barytes and strontia, and their oxides, from the sulphates of these bases, by the before-described methods.—2. The making of carbonates of strontia and barytes and their oxides from the sulphates of these bases by the methods described.—3. The producing of sulphur or sulphuric acid from sulphates of barytes or strontia by the method above mentioned.—4. The manufacture or improvement in the process of producing carbonates of soda and potassa, by treating or decomposing the sulphates of these bases by the carbonates of barytes or strontia, employing in aid thereof a current or sufficient quantity of carbonic acid, as described; the use of carbonic acid being optional with baryta, but imperative with strontia. The patentee does not claim the production of the oxides of barytes or strontia by the calcination of the carbonates of these bases, when the carbonates are produced or obtained in any other than the method or manner before described.—Mechanics' Magazine.

ROLLING AND LAMINATING METALS .- Messrs. Robertson and Glover neers, of Holloway, have specified their patent for improvements in the rolling and laminating of metals, and in the manufacture of metallic cases rolling and laminating of metals, and in the manufacture of metallic cases and coverings. The object of the improvements under the first head of this invention is to produce as may be required a uniform elastic pressure, or a uniform dead pressure on both ends of the rolls employed for rolling and laminating metals. For this purpose a cross-head of the same length as the rolls, and capable of sliding up and down immediately over them, is mounted in the same frame, and to each end of this cross-head is attached by keys a rod or plunger, which bears against the brases fixed at the ends of the rolls. The centre of the cross-head is hollowed out of a cylindrical form, and a coiled spring is inserted and inclosed by a plain disc of metal. A nut is tapped through the centre of the bridge-piece at the top of the frame, in which works a screw turned by a hand-wheel, and bearing upon the disc over the spring in the centre of the cross-head. By turning the hand-wheel, the screw may be lowered, and the cross-head and rods attached thereto caused to descend and act on the rolls so as to produce a uniform elastic pressure at both ends, which may be increased to any desired extent by lowering the screw. When a dead pressure is required the spring in the cross-head is dispensed with, and the screw made to act against a solid abutment. Another method of producing an elastic pressure on the rolls is by the application of hydraulic power, and in this case the cylinder in the cross-head is to be connected with a force pump, and the pressure produced in the ordinary manner. The second part of the invention has relation to a method of making boxes, cases, or coverings from William Betts' patent metal, from tin foll, or Betts' patent metal pasted or glued on paper, and variously ornamented. The method of making boxes or coverings from Betts' metal is as follows:—The patentees take a slightly-tapering block of iron of any desired form, and wrap round it a sheet of metal of about the 300th part of an inoth thick, and of such a size th and coverings. The object of the improvements under the first head of this 300th part of an inch thick, and of such a size that the edges just overlap; a small portion also must be allowed to project over the smallest end of the block; they then run a slightly-heated soldering bit or iron along the overlapping edge (using a copper straight-edge as a guide), so as to cause the two parts to adhere. They then fold in the projecting part of the sheet of metal over the small end of the block, place upon it a piece of slightly less size than the end of the block, and run a soldering-bit along the edges of that piece, and thus finish the covering, which is then to be drawn off from the block. The was of solder is thus entirely dispensed with. In order to prepare tin foil or Betts' metal for use, it is glued or pasted to paper, passed through a pair of flatting rollers, and then embossed or ornamented with transparent colours, mixed with turpentine or copal varnish; or it is coated with varnish; and then ornamented by sprinkling it with fleck. The metal paper, thus prepared, may be used for paper-hangings and various other purposes, as well as for the manufacture of boxes, cases, or coverings.—

Claims: 1. The producing a uniform elastic pressure on each end of the rolls in the rolling and laminating metals, by means af the arrangements described.—3. The manufacture of William Betts' patent metal in the manuer described.—4. The manufacture of metallic covarings made wholly or partly of tin foil, or of W. Betts' putent metal, pasted or glued on paper, and embossed, painted, or otherwise ornamented, as described.—Mechanics' Magazine.

MINING ENTERPRISE—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

MINING ENTERPRISE—ITS PROGRESS AND PROSPECTS.

We resume this important subject from the point where we left it in last week's impression, and we now arrive as those comper mines that in the quarter coding at Midsusmure last had not early 11-86. The fines is Wheal Crobor, the sale from which mine was 33 tons, at 30.8 s. per ton = 1120.11s.; and as we now have the returns to Michaelmar, we furnish them—viz. 134 tons, at 30.18s. = 1320.12s. Great expectations having been formed as to the certainty of meeting with rich ores, productive ledges, speedy profits, and the promise of early dividends, is our reason for tracing back to the period of its commencement, without intending to say ought that may be prejudicial to the concern, its founders, or managers—but to show how fallacious it is for parties, on resuming mines that have been idle for years, expecting to meet with immediate and certain riches. Our ancestors, before they shut up a mine, took especial care to take away all the ore in sight that would pay them for so doing; and this, it is evident, was the case in the present instance, as we shall attempt to show by reference to our own pages. In our Journal of May 18, 1850, it will be seen that the original starting of Wheal Crebor was owing to the intersection of some lodes, discovered by means of cutting the canal from Tavistock to Morwelham Quay; and at a meeting held at the former place, on March 16, 1803, the Duke of Bedford was requested to grant a sett for 42 years, at one-tenth dues, to the Canal Company; this being acceded to, they proceeded on, and in August made discovery of a copper lode. In March, 1805, 20 tons of copper ore were sold for 1104.17s, being 51.10s. 9d. per ton average. To the end of 1810, they expended 52164. 17s. 9d.—commencing to make profits in 1811, which continued to the end of 1824, leaving a clear balance of 38,2714.2s. 2d.,—reduced by the loss of 36494. 15s. 2d., in the three following years, to 34,6214. 7s. Cock's shaft was down 45 fms., Smith's 100, Kelly's 135, and Rundle'

nature of the killas west of the slide, at the 40 fm. level, takes place—the said level having been extended 120 fms. without discovering any ore.

The mine is favourably reported on by Messrs. Arthur Dean, Murray, and Wolferstan—the former recommending explorations of the side lodes near Gill's, and the shafts before-mentioned, concluding with this observation:—"If our expectations of discoveries in those localities are at all realised, I think 12004, with judicious management, will more than put the mine in a self-supporting position. The 40-ft, wheel is of power sufficient for all the requirements of the mine for many years." The shares were soon at 100 per cent. premium—the 40, west of Rundle's, being reported by the agent in September to have a leader of ore from 6 to 10 in. wide, and a "sample, as broken from the lode, produced 19½ per cent. for copper, leaving backs that will work at a low tribute." This sent the shares up to 31, 10s. each. The report that followed stated—"In costeaning we have discovered five south lodes, three of them averaging from 6 to 8 ft. wide, composed of gossan, &c., with spots of copper ore; four of them not 15 fms, from the southernows lode to the north one."

Great expectations were then formed that the lode in the 40 west, and

ing we have discovered five south lodes, three of them averaging from 6 to 8 ft. wide, composed of gossan, &c., with spots of copper ore; four of them not 15 fms, from the southermost lode to the north one."

Great expectations were then formed that the lode in the 40 west, and the driving upon the several lodes in the adit (60 fathoms deep in virgin ground), would speedily reach a good course of ore, when they would derive all the benefit anticipated. On the 21st of November, the first sale of copper ore took place, 23 tons 1½ cwt., at 31.9s. per ton = 791. 11s. 11d. To the end of the year 15s. per share calls were made, making 21. 5s. paid, and still maintaining the same rate of premium as quoted the 8th and 15th February—51. and 6f. each. The month following, 6f. 10s. to 6f. 15s., when the report stated that "the lode in the adit was 5 to 6 ft. wide, saving work for copper; we are about the junction of two or three more of the lodes; if so, we shall look about for a quantity of it." This ran the shares up to 7l. and 8f. each, or full 300 per cent. premium—the end being priced as worth 12l. per fm. The various lodes were, however, frequently heaved and disordered by meeting with the cross-courses. The first report in May announced the second sampling, 33 tons, which sold for 112l. 11s., or 3l. 14s. 3d. per ton, and that they had commenced dressing for sampling again in June—the estimated value of the ore in the pitches working being from 500l, to 600l. On the 29th April another call of 5s. was made; and on the 17th May the 54 was reported to be turning out 2 tons per fathom. "A pitch in the back is 3 ft. wide, fine work for copper—in fact, a good orey lode." The purchase of an engine was at this time decided upon, and a call of 10s. per share made in pursuance thereof on the 27th May, followed by another of the same amount on the 29th August, making a total of 3l. 10s. per share.

The remainder of their ore sales have already been given; the shares being in good hands, have never been at any other than at a p

was down 12 fathoms, and calculated to take two lodes at their junction, somewhere about the 50; they then met with harder ground than expected in the shaft; consequently, were only down 34 fms. in February following—being 18 fms. below the adit; and up to the 1st of August they were sinking below the 30 fm. level in a hard black killas, seeming determined to persevere as originally intended, and see the junction of lodes in the 50. The expenditure has been 224. 10s. per 256ths—say, 5760£; and as yet the sale of copper ore has only realised 261£ 5s. 11d.—being 78 tons, at 32. 7s. average, 105£ of which was in the quarter ending June; and on Thursday next they have 14 tons for sale. This concern is an example of what "one and all" are capable of doing when they earnestly set about it. There are no arrears of calls, all respond to them cheerfully. The bills are charged, and regular account meetings held, whereby confidence is strengthened; and we should be happy at an early day in being able to record that they were in as prosperous a state as the original Godolphin was two score years ago.

[To be co

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in October is 848,8731.—making a total for the first ten months of the year of 5,133,9241. In the same period of last year the calls were 10,003,9891, and in 1849, 18,840,9641.

of last year the calls were 10,003,989f., and in 1849, 18,340,964f.

A PRODUCTIVE RAILWAY.—The most productive railway in Germany is that from Furth to Nuremburg, which is, at the same time, the shortest and the oldest of all the lines which exist on the Germanic territory. This line, which is only about a league and a quarter, French measure (about 3½ miles English), was constructed at a cost of 200,000 florins (500,000 fr.); the gross receipts, in 1850, amounted to 58,388 florins, and the expenses to 31,471 florins, leaving to the shareholders a nett profit of 26,861 florins, or 13½ per cent. on the capital. During the fifteen years that this railway has existed more than 7,000,000 of persons have passed over it, out of whom only one passenger has met with any injury, and that was by his own imprudence.

# Original Correspondence.

THE MINING INTEREST.

THE MINING INTEREST.

Sin,—I think the public at large, and the mining public in particular, are under great obligations to you for your just and watchful guardianship of their interests as to new mines, which are from time to time brought forward, as well as for the suggestions and admonitions with which you have recently supplied them as to the probabilities of success, and the consequent value of shares, in some of the new undertakings which are at this momens in the market. Mining is now a not unimportant branch of our occupation as a commercial people, and whatever contributes to give it an intelligible and safe footing in the commercial world is certainly so much done for its beneficial furtherance and per manent prosperity.

marcial world is certainly so much done for its beneficial furtherance and permanent prosperity.

There is always some danger, that in recommending caution to those who are about to take up mining property, we may appear to sanction a timid policy on the part of those who are for the moment purchasers; or, on the other hand, when decision and boldness, the very essence of all bargaining, is recommended, that we may be construed to council mere desperation. It is the happy line between these extremes which furnishes the golden mean; and when a man about to take up mining shares rather heavily, carries himself in the market without fear on the one hand, and without precipitation on the other, his mind is in that admirable state of equipoise and adjustment which fits him for, and will carry him successfully through, the business to which he addresses himself. There are no cabalistical secrets connected with the merchandise of mining shares, and the application of common integrity and common sense to this description of traffic will effectually bring it within the precincts of general and everyday commerce.

this description of traffic will effectually bring it within the precincts of general and everyday commerce.

In all departments of business there are prizes and blanks, and I believe the former are of as frequent occurrence in mining as in most other occupations, with this additional recommendation and advantage, that in this particular department of industry they often enrich—as in the case of Wheal Basset and the Devon Great Consols—first the fortunate purchasers, and then their posterity. But taking the ordinary and everyday course of mining investments, they fully equal, if they do not outrus, in productiveness those to which a much larger amount of public capital is with us directed throughout the year. I beg to submit these few remarks, both as a caution and an encouragement.

London, Oct. 2.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Sig.—Having noticed lately much correspondence in your valuable Journal relative to the formation of a London Mining Exchange, and which appears to me to be as far off as ever from being really established for any ultimate good, I send you some faw particulars of what is doing in this city, with somewhat similar views; and to show you that while you London miners, after months of consideration, are still only thinking about the matter, no sooner is the proposal started by one or two individuals here, than our go-shead adventurers immediately arrange all the preliminaries, and the whole affair is placed on a footing fit for acting upon in next to no time. As in England, mining in the United States is rapidly extending, and the large amount of money employed, and the great attractions which this species of investment presents to capitalists, has caused the necessity of an establishment where parties interested can meet, companies be formed, correspondence received, correct mining information be diffused, shares bought and sold, and, in fact, where general knowledge may be obtained, and the multifarious transactions growing out of this important interest be conducted with order, propriety, and cerparties interested can inect, companies be formed, correspondence treated, our rect mining information be diffused, shares bought and sold, and, in fact, where general knowledge may be obtained, and the multifarious transactions growing out of this important interest be conducted with order, propriety, and certainty. The New York Mining and Mineral Exchange will be supported by subscriptions; each subscribing company will have its true character registered for the use of the public, embracing its actual condition, a copy of its charter, the names of its officers, amount of capital, paid up and expended, work done, the general products, geological surveys, reports of engineers and agents, with all other facts necessary to be known to acquire a knowledge of the property, while the progress-will be reported on occasionally, as may be required. Each subscribing company to be allowed a representation by its nominee or one of its officers, with free access to the rooms at all times without charge. Individual subscribers will have the free use of the rooms, registers, and all information which will convey a knowledge of the value of shares and the position of the several adventurers. The object of this institution being to uphoid legitimate mining and ascertain the real value of all undertakings, the shares of which are brought into the market, the most rigid inquiries will be made, and only such companies countenanced and held up as worthy public support as are known to have character, capital, and good mines. This, Sir, is an ontline of the principles on which the New York Mining and Mineral Exchange will be based. The subject is causing a good deal of business-like excitement among capitalists and others interested in mining pursuits, and I have no doubt, before another month has elapsed we shall find this institution firmly established on a useful and lasting basis.—G. W. T.: New York, Sept. 6.

#### THE SHARE MARKET.

SIR,—The mining share market is in a rather languid state, and most persons are, or profess to be, puzzled to divine the cause. The sensation is something like that of a calm after a storm, but scarcely so pleasant. Let us try our hand at a solution: some four months since the longest summer's day was not long enough to enable the broker to clear up his diurnal correspondence, and that was just the period which produced the evil, or the present reaction. Then the business was rife, in schemes of 10,000 or more shares, at 11, up to 22, and 31, nex share, and mostly premium; leaving consequently, little to work out. enough to enable the broker to clear up his diurnal correspondence, and that was just the period which produced the evil, or the present reaction. Then the business was rife, in schemes of 10,000 or more shares, at 11., up to 21. and 31. per share, and mostly premium: leaving, consequently, little to work out the mine, whether it happened to be a virgin piece of ground or an abandoned sett, or a locality enjoying the prestige of some fortunate and well-known mine paying dividends—for example, the Devon Great Consols, the birth of which has resulted in more loss to neighbouring mines than all its gains, whether from supposed lodes east or west, or north or south of it. Then, in these new concerns, comes the period of calls, and every adventurer begins to think of selling—a very natural move; but the "office" in which the mine originated can give no relief; their advice is "to hold," meaning, we cannot buy: move the next is, that the shares are offered gradually, or simultaneously, to half-adozen brokers or dealers, and a "glut" is the consequence. This I take to be the phase of the mining market at this moment, and thus the depression has its origin solely in the mining market at this moment, and thus the depression has its origin solely in the mining market itself, for where do you hear complaints of scarcity of capital? Certainly not when good dividend shares are offered. To offer is to sell. But the evil of the present state of things lies in the utter neglect of good non-dividend mines, of which a long list might be given; there is certainty about them, but the buyer wants excitement—he is, in fact, just in the position of Sir Charles Coldstream (Charles Matthews) in Used Up, as described by his valet—"Nothing excites him, he cannot feel;" but, by-and-bye, let us hope there will come a Lady Clutterbuck, and set his pulse in motion in a right direction; and that will be towards good, solid, tried concerns, in which little-more capital is wanted to bring all the money expended upon them back again, and a divid

# THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "Jurisconsultus," whilst professing to treat this subject only in a popular manner, has brought much legal research and acamen to bear on it. The question in dispute, however, is strictly a legal one; and, as it is very important, perhaps I may be allowed to offer a few observations. Is, or is not, the exception in the Act, 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 110, confined to companies formed for working mines, &c., in Cornwall? That is the question. The enacting part of that statute is general, and extends to all joint-stock companies formed in the United Kingdom, divided into shares, transferable without the consent of all the partners. The exception is, in its terms, as general as the enactment, and declares that the Act shall not extend to any company for working mines, minerals, or quarries of whatsoever kind on the principle commonly called the Cost-book Frinciple. There is nothing here to confine the exception to Cornwall; and the burthen of proof lies on those who attempt so to confine it. And what is their case?—1. It is said by some that the Cost-book System is a mere local custom, known and recognised only in Cornwall; and that, therefore, it cannot be adopted out of that county.—2. It is said that the system can only exist where there is a peculiar court—4. It is said that the system can only exist where there is a peculiar court—4. Stannary Court"—to carry out its principles; and that, as this peculiar court exists no where but in Cornwall, it follows that the system cannot legally exist elsewhere. This latter, I believe, is your argument.

Now, my firm impression is that neither of these propositions will bear examination. The first scarcely requires to be confuted.—1. That the system is local, and is established as a custom only in Cornwall, may safely be admitted, but the alleged inference does not by any means follow. There are customs peculiar to the City of London, and known and recognised, and having the force of law amongst merchants, residing and tra

or that it could not be enforced in a court of law according to its terms? Assuredly not. In just the same way parties, forming a company to work a mine out of Cornwall, may enter into a written engagement that their mine shall be worked on the Cost-book System; and that they will be bound by the rules of that ystem, as known and established in Cornwall. There is nothing to make such an agreement, per se, illegal.—2. But you say that such an agreement is in effect illegal, inasmuch as it cannot be carried out, as no court, except the Stannary Court which exists only in Cornwall, can take cognisance of the Cost-book System, or can enforce its rules and regulations. Now, this argument assumes that the Stannary Court has exclusive jurisdiction in Cornwall over cost-book companies; for if it be not so, and if the superior courtest Westminster have concurrent jurisdiction, what becomes of the argument their And has the Stannary Court any such exclusive jurisdiction? The superior courts cannot be ousted of their jurisdiction over any person or any matter in

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process be the ulteri-the practi be at no l with riche England or Wales, except by express enactment, or by charter, perhaps. Local courts have no exclusive jurisdiction in their particular localities, but only a concurrent one with the superior courts. If any person thought it worth his while to file his bill in the Court of Chancery, instead of his petition in the Stannary Court, depend on it the former court would not submit to be told that it had no jurisdiction. And what is there to prevent the superior courts from carrying out and enforcing the rules and regulations of the cost-book? They have the same machinery as the Stannary Court, and far more power to enforce their decrees and judgments. If a local custom has, in process of time, obtained the force of law in its locality, the superior courts will recognise it and give effect to it; but even if it were established that the superior courts had no jurisdiction in Cornwall over cost-book companies, the argument would be very little advanced; for it would not follow that they had no such jurisdiction out of that county. If parties can elsewhere bind themselves to be governed by the cost-book rules, as I think I have shown that they can, the superior courts will find means to compel them to abide by their contract.

But, independent of all this, there is one point mentioned by "Jurisconsulties" which appears to upset all argument founded on the imaginary exclusive jurisdiction of the Stannary Court. This Acts expressly excepts all companies formed for working quarries on the Cost-book Principle. Now, it is notorious, that the Stannary Court has no jurisdiction whatever over such companies; and it would necessarily follow, that if all companies on the Cost-book System, which do not come within the jurisdiction of the Stannary Court, are illegal, then those companies for working quarries are illegal. The argument, therefore, is totally inconsistent with this part of the exception, which expressly recognises such companies as existing and legal bodies.

You admit that the authority of the registrar of Joint-Stock

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#### REGISTRATION OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

Sig.—As a statement appeared in one of your Journals that companies in the colonies were not liable to registration, I beg to say that, on inquiry at the Registrar-General's office, I was assured by a gentleman, that all joint-stock companies, whether in the Australian or other colonies, were liable to a penalty, if not registered in the same way as other companies in the United Kingdom.

Oct. 3.

Publius.

#### MINING IN BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES.

MINING IN BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—Being a constant reader of your valuable Journal, I have frequently observed therein various paragraphs on the appearances and prospects of the Nant-y-Car and Dalrhiew Copper and Lead Mines, situate in what I believe to be a newly-discovered mining district in the county of Brecknock, in South Wales. I had also oftentimes heard the veracity of those paragraphs impeached in London and elsewhere; and although the mineral samples from these mines were open for inspection at the company's offices, in the Old Jewry, the fact of their being the products of the above was flatly denied. In my perambulations through the mining districts of Wales, I arrived last week in Cardiganshire, and found that on my way to Swansea I should not be far distant from the mines alluded to; and, being an old miner, I thought I would spare a day to see them, in order to judge for myself of their value, or, as I have been told, their total worthlessness.

I arrived by mail at a place called Rhayader, and inquired for the locality of the mines, or any person connected with them, when the landlord of the hotel at that place kindly referred me to a Mr. Roberts, whom I found exceedingly intelligent and obliging, and who not only permitted me to visit the mines, but kindly conveyed me there. Now, Mr. Editor, my object in troubling you with this is that through you the public mind, and the minds of the adventurers in these mines, may be disabused. I inspected both mines carefully, and at once became satisfied the samples shown in London were their produce.

I went down the engine-shaft, the deepest part of the mine being only 40 fms., which in Cornwall would be considered shallow, from which an addit level is driven north on the course of the lode, 4 ft. wide, to the extent of 4 fathoms or thereabouts—the lode being some 8 or 9 ft. thick, fally impregnated with copper ore of the finest quality, capable of producing 4½ tons to the fathom, the cost for working the same up to bank being 7t, per fm.; the ore p

streamlated at I may he reason to coulde; if, nowever, the patent is merely experimental, or merely deduced from laboratory practice, I am sure you will agree with me that a great amount of caution should be exercised. Within the last few years, scarcely a month has passed but we have read in the Mining Journal of new patents for copper smelting, improvements in furnaces, &c.; but how few of them have proved to be of any practical effect, or adopted by the smelter: in fact, from my own personal testimony, I could certify that more than one-half were worse than useless, and though possible of producing a result in a crucible, entirely futile in a furnace. This, I presume, is not to be apprehended in the present instance, and the experiment, in all probability, has been tried in its details before it was ushered into public notice; it seems curious, however, that the directors should confine their operations to the purchase of poor ores, and the reduction of their copper into regulus. If profitable to purchase poor ores, surely it would be more so where they to obtain the richer. Every practical smelter knows that when the regulus is made, the conversion through the other stages to cake copper is comparatively easy, the first Process being the most difficult, the greatest profit being always derived from the ulterior processes; foreign regulus the Swansea smelters have been long in the practice of purchasing as copper ore, ignoring its first reduction: you will be at no loss to guess the cause, when I write the omenous words—returning tharges. A poor regulus of 4 per cent. would be easily reduced and profitably with richer ores, and I think it would be better in the coffers of the Devon and

10

Cornwall companies than swelling those of the plethoric body at Swansea. The intention may be further to develope their undertaking as they progress: Cambrian opposition, assisted by Cornubian influence, has before crushed any attempt at an amelioration of the despotic edicts which govern the relations of smelter and miner. It may be wise, in the first instance, not to promise too much, or provoke a combined enmity. The present step is an advance in the right direction, and as such deserves all encouragement and support.

London, Oct. 1.

Germanicus.

#### CAE-GYNON MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

CAE-GYNON MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.

SIR,—Seeing a letter from a person who styles himself "Fair Play" in your Journal of last week, recommending the shareholders to come and see this mine for themselves, I beg to inform "Fair Play" that all the shareholders have seen it, and are perfectly satisfied with the prospects of the mine, so that there is not the least hope of his friendly advice being attended to—the only parties holding an interest being my brother and myself. As the estimated quantity of ore broken and lying on the bank is a matter that will now soon be proved, the rainy season having arrived, I shall let the facts speak for themselves; but I would remark that my estimate of the ore now on the mine is rather more than double that of "Fair Play's," and that nearly all of it has been procured from sinking an engine shaft under the deep adit, and a winze under the shallow adit, and that many thousands of pounds worth of ore is now laid open, which can be worked away so as to leave us good profits. As this however is a matter that cannot interest the public, I shall let the subject drop, and advise "Fair Play" in future to endeavour to devote his time to some advantage to himself, instead of prying into the private affairs of others. I he adopts this course, he will find it quite as profitable as the one he has taken in hand, and it may prevent him from exposing his ignorance to a greater extent than he has already done.—Absalom Francis: Goginan, Oct. 1.

#### ON MR. MURCHISON'S PRIZES-WHEAL CREBOR.

ON Mr. MURCHISON'S PRIZES—WHEAL CREBOR.

Sir.—It must be very gratifying to the readers of your valuable Journal to see that Mr. Murchison is about to offer prizes for the working miners of Wheal Crebor to compete for, and I can bear testimony to its being one of the best things ever adopted for improving that class of men. It calls their energetic powers into action, it arouses them from their slumbering habits, and causes them to be thinking men. When in the bowels of the earth, they will hourly watch the beautiful working laws of Nature, and bring out more scientific information in the next century than has ever been discovered since the days of Tubal Cain. I threw out a hint on the subject above 12 months since, and beg again to repeat as to its good effect. Most men in the counties of Devon and Cornwall know Mr. Avery, of Boscastle, to be a shrewd and business-like man, qualities he brings out in all his transactions. He once called on met ogive him plan and estimate for carrying out his extensive quarries for seven years, when he at once offered prizes, free to all England, for the best plan of doing it for the same period, allowing them three months for its production, which placed me in rather an awkward situation, from my not being aware of his intention to throw it open to the public; and when the day came there was a rare collection of mine agents, quarry agents, engineers, captains of vessels, and school-masters, and men of every business, and every one competing had to explain his plan. Notwithstanding all this, I was fortunate enough to carry off the prize the first and second year, when I had no more competing had to explain his plan. Notwithstanding all this, I was fortunate enough to carry off the prize the first and second year, when I had no more competing on the explain his plan generally adopted by every company bringing out new mines, or connected with old ones, and they offered a prize of 50l. for the best plan and estimate for carrying out the same, do you think we should then have all t

#### ON LEGITIMATE MINING AND WHEAL TONKIN.

slaw the divided for 80 fms. on a fine course of copper on, from a fo 6 and 81. n. thick, odd in most pieces, no engine-shaft in now being smit, and a large water-wheel erected, which will be sufficient for all purposes. This mine, I have no doubt, will be a surfly deided-paying smit; and from the judicious present of the properties of the properties of the surfly o

never stated that stones of black ore may not be broken from this lode, but it is not every miner who knows black ore when he sees it, and particularly so from this lode; I have seen the best miner of the day deceived by the same lode. So mach for men of sound judgment. But to place Wheal Tonkin on a sound basis, I would sak him to allow me to name three respectable agents of his own parish, allowing him to make choice of either, and, for what I know, they may be his own relations, and let that report come before the public, to stand the test against mine: as a matter of course, the company should pay the man selected.

I would next repeat a very interesting piece of information which I received in my last Cornish survey, when I happened to fall in with a man who formerly worked in my employ, whom I had not seen for many years. I know the man to be far above the common grade of working miners, and felt rather surprised to find him still in that class. On asking him the reason, he told me that he could have had a situation, a short time since, not lee miles from Wheal Tonkin; but on meeting a leading shareholder, he asked him if he must tell "lies." The answer was, that he must any and sign what would do, when he said he would not accept the situation. Should Capt. Rippon be a young beginner, and have accepted such a situation. Should Capt. Rippon be a young beginner, and have accepted such a situation, my advice to him would be to retire, least he may earn the distinguished name of Capt. Puff, which might cause him to be noticed, and used in case of need by every adventurer.—N. Enno a: Wirelincombs, Sept. 30.

### WHEAL TONKIN.

Sta, -The letter of Mr. N. Ennor, in the Mining Journal of the 20th Sept., I expect to be one of his usual unfounded effusions, unasked for either by a shareholder

or any one cles, for it certainly is no answer to the enquiry in your Notices to Correspondents in the previous Journal. I once had some opinion of Mr. Ennor's qualifications, as well as of his integrity, but on this occasion he cither exposes his ignorance or does not state the whole facts of the case as they have come to his knowledge. Mr. Ennor says he has known the district 40 years, and that Wheal Tonkia was formerly a portion of Old Wheal Duchy: that he found a few pits, and two shafts sunk to water level, but does not know what they are looking for, tin, copper, or silver. Now. Sir, I have known the Calstock and Callington districts nearly 40 years, and I believe no portion of Tonkin formed part of the Duchy Mine. The way in which he speaks of a few pits and two shafts shows that he could not have looked at the mine at all; but, if he will call here when I am present I will have the water forked, go down with him into the workings, and break from the lode before his eyes as good a stone of yellow copper ore as he ever eaw from any lode in Cornwall. Mr. Ennor appears to me to be one of those who have just skimmed the surface of mining knowledge, one to whom "a little learning is a dangerous thing," and proud of his supposed attainments, is thrusting himself and his pen into everybody's business, for which he repeatedly gets a rap of the knuckley, and his ignorance exposed. I could say much more, but as your two correspondents—"A Tonkin Adventurer," and L. Rippon, fully explained the whole in your Journal last week, I wish not further to occupy your valuable space.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

# [ADVERTISEMENT.]

TREBURGET UNITED MINES.

TREBURGET UNITED MINES.

SIR,—Anonymous attacks are best treated with "silent contempt;" but there are some erroneous statements contained in the advertisement in your Journal affecting this mine, which I feel it my duty, representing the adventurers, to correct. Your correspondent tells you that 14, per 512th share was paid to me as working capital on the 11th Sept., 1850. Such is not the fact; that call has been paid to me on 298 shares only, and the greater part of it long since that period. The next paragraph is wholly false; but as it refers to contemplated legal proceedings, perhaps that course would be the shortest mode of disproving its assertions.

The samples alluded to were furnished to me in the stone by the pitmen as the produce of the lodes in the north part of the mines. One portion was sent to Capt. Vivian, another to Mr. Christee, and the rest is still at my office. The results have been already stated, and satisfied myself and friends, that Capt. Vivian had deceived us in his assays.

In consequence of the writer of your advertisement (if I am right in detecting his identity) having failed to pay his call within due time, I have, spreably to the rules of the mine, declared his shares forfeited. He has been informed of this, and hence the refusal to him to inspect the books as an adventurer, but he has been told that any adventurer may so inspect thom at any time. I again repeat that the meeting of the 30th August last was not a legal meeting. The notice calling it is signed only by Measrs. Bennett and Hooper, who hold only six shares; and there is no statement that they so signed as proxies for others, nor any information by which the other adventurers or myself could possibly know that the notice of meeting was legal.

The writer next alludes to some balance-sheet, as if I had delivered such at the

there is no statement that they so signed as proxies for others, nor any information by which the other adventurers or myself could possibly know that the notice of meeting was legal.

The writer next alludes to some balance-sheet, as if had delivered such at the meeting of the 30th August. The only balance-sheet was that I delivered at the meeting of the 30th August. The only balance-sheet was that I delivered at the meeting of the 30th August. The only balance-sheet was that I delivered at the meeting of the 30th August being asked what was then the state of the accounts, I calculated the further costs to the suspension of the mine to be about 76t. 7s. 11d.; but as these costs had not been audited by the adventurers, it was necessary to qualify the accounts by the word objected to by your correspondent. For the propriety of the work done, or the price paid for it, the agent of the mines, and not the purser, is responsible. In this case, I am confident no charge can be brought against him of extravagant or unnecessary expenditure. The observations, personal to myself, of your anonymous correspondent require no reply; but if I am correct in my conjecture, the writer is one whose unfortunate temper has hitherto driven him from every situation, whose interest in this case, giving credit to his account of the treatment he had received from former parties, I regret to say, I supported against the feelings of almost all connected with the mines; who is thus open to the charge of the mines by the strongest assertions of our finding there what we have since proved to have existed only in his imagination; to whom we paid a salary for doing nothing, until we were convinced how grossly he had deceived us, and whose only object in getting up the pretended meeting of the 30th August is now proved to be the continuance of that salary, by his demanding from me its payment to the present time, in direct opposition to the unanimous resolution, asspending all salaries, of the meeting of the 5 st Any last, which he himself atten

# WORKS.

BLAKE AND PARKIN, MEADOW

MANUFACTURERS of CIRCULAR and MILL SAWS, Improved
CAST-STEEL FILES, for the use of Engineers and Machinists,
Patent tempered MA CHINE KNIVES and CUTTERS, manufactured for planing and grooving wood, for cutting paper, iron,
stone, leather, &c., made to any pattern or dimensions with the
ulmost exactness. Warranted to work with a harder and finer
edge than any other mode of temper.
Inventors of coreannealed cast-steel for taps, piston-rods, &c.
—Manufacturers of railway springs, blister, shear, and caststeel, &c. &c.

\*\* Samples at the Great Exhibition, Class XXII., No. 193. MPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED BATCHET HALET'S PATENT

JACKS. MANUFACTURED BY

W. AND J. GALLOWAY.

PATENT RIVET WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ

Mifting Backs,

is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.



The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have been favoured with the following important etter from EBENEZER ROGERS, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., Abercarn Fach, near Newport,

The GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY have been tavoured want and the profit Momouthshire:—

March 21.—In reply to your inquiry as to the use of gutta percha as a material for the Hogar pipe used for taking up water in sinking shafts for mines, I have pleasure in stating that my application of it for this purpose is perfectly successful.

The ordinary side pipe is entirely superseded by the gutta percha Hogar pipe, and it will be evident to every person experienced in mining, that the flaxibility and lightness of the latter admits of sumping in any part of the pit, without the great amount of labour attendant on that operation with iron pipes.

The freedom from liability to accidents in blasting, and the great facility with which repairs can be effected in case of damage, cannot fail to recommend your material to the notice of every person engaged in mining operations.

The gutta percha Hogar pipe, which we have now in work at the Abercarn Collieries, is about 20 feet in length, and after very severe trials in sinking through hard rocks, where the expensive slide and stock would be always liable to breakage, the gutta percha is little worse for wear. I am also glad to state that the 400 feet of speaking tube for communicating between the top and bottom of the shaft answers admirably, and is a great economist of time.

GUTTA PERCHA PUMP BUCKETS, 46

GUTTA PERCHA FUME BUGGES, "SCHOOLS, AND ARE LES, CORPORE, Jan. 27.—Three gutta percha 12-inch plt boxes, or pump buckets, drawing water 74-feet stroke, have been used and worn out in this mine, and I beg to inform you that they have lasted on an average six weeks each, giving double the average wear of leather boxes, or buckets. This alone is important in saving time and cost of changing boxes, especially in long lifts, and gutta percha requiring no nalls for gearing, the working pieces will doubtless last much longer. On the whole, we much prefer gutta percha to leather for boxes.

# SYPHONS FOR MINES,

FROM MR. A. CROSFIELD, TY MAUR COLLIERY, NEAR FONTY-FRIDD.

The gutta percha pipe sent me for the purpose of employing it as a syphon for drawing water from a damp heading at these works, answers admirably; and, atthough the pipe is so small, it is surprising the quantity of water passing through it. I consider that gutta percha piping may be applied in mines and collieries to very valuable purposes, and is especially adapted to be used on the syphon principle, where local circumstances will admit of such application.

MINERS' CAPS.
Northumberland Miner's Cap.
Cornish Miner's Cap.



The GUTTA PERCHA CAPS are not only Waterproof, but afford peculiar protection to

the wearer from the Falling of Loose Stones, &c. &c. &c.



ERY VARIETY OF GUTTA PERCHA ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR MINES—(E. Hogar Pipes, Pump Buckets, Ciscks, Speaking Tubes, Engine Packings, Syphous, Miner' Cap. Waterproof Soles, &c., MANUFACTURED BY THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTES, No. 18, WHARK-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

\*\* Speciment may be seen on application to the Company's dealers.

MINING NOTABILIA.

The AND COPER MINE.—This sett is situate in the parish of Gwinear, in the vicinity of Wheal Abraham, Crenver, Oatfield, Dolcoath, Carn Brea, and other profitable mines. From the prospectus, it appears that for the past three years the mine has been worked only to a limited extent, and the Lambe and Unity lodes only explored; while there are ten others passing through the sett. On the former an adit has been driven 200 fathoms on its course, where there is now a rich branch of copper ore. An engine has recently been erected on Wheal Unity Mine adjoining, which will drain the Unity lode in the Bosparvo Mine. This lode in Wheal Unity is 6 ft. wide, on which in the 60 fathom level a rich course of copper ore has recently been discovered close on the boundary of Bosparvo sett. Capts. Johnson Vivian, Henry Rule, and John Vivian, in a joint report, state their opinion to be that the sett offers an excellent field for speculation, and do not hesitate to recommend it to any party as holding out prospects of quick return on a moderate outlay. The mine is divided into 7500 shares, of 11 each—2500 to be retained by the proprietors for their interest, leases, cost and outlay to the present time.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—This promising mine is now at work, and from a re-

Prietors for their interest, leases, cost and outlay to the present time.

WEST WHEAL ROSE.—This promising mine is now at work, and from a report recently sent by one of the committee, who is also a large shareholder, it appears that few mines in the county have started with a better prospect of success; and as it is provided in the prospectus that 2048/s shall be appropriated for its development, it is confidently expected long before that sum is expended the mine will meet its cost, and, like her wealthy neighbours (East Wheal Rose and Wheal Golden), provide ample remuneration for the outlay made. The report states that in driving east there are two or three other lodes to intersect, and the bill rising fast in that direction, it will give a good height of backs, and that only a few fathoms north of the present end it is believed a rich, bunch of silver and lead lies—indeed, as is pretty well proved by the specimens sent to the office from that part of the mine. The term of the lease is for 21 years from next Christmas, and at 1-17th dues. It is thought by another week the bunch of lead will be laid open, which will greatly enhance the value of the mine. The present list of shareholders comprises some excellent names, for judgment and wealth.

WHEAL TREASURY.—This mine has been working for 18 months; during

names, for judgment and wealth.

Where At The Assure.—This mine has been working for 18 months; during which 90 tons of copper ore have been sold, and 1500 sacks of finatuff risen at, and above, the 26 fm. level under surface; and after making discoveries on the old lodes in old ground, to the east of the old workings, and the four new lodes to the south, the mineral raised has more than paid cost. There are now working on tutwork and tribute 15 men. The lessees are forming a company to work the mine effectually; and to doso, a steam-engine must be erected. The ores at the above levels average about 3l. 3s. per ton, while the bottom levels produce ore, value 6l. per ton. It appears, that the last year the mine was in work 14,000l. worth, and upwards, of coppor was raised and sold from the old workings; and the agent's reports state that 1000l. worth of ore can be raised monthly from these lodes, independent of the tin, which they paid no attention to. And from the intended machinery now about to be placed on the mine, compared with the machinery on the mine formerly, a profit can be realised as soon as the mine is again drained and the levels cleared from the old workings, independent of the new lode, which can be seen at any level within 50 fms., where the engine is intended to be erected.

Wheat Samson (Endellyon, Cornwell).—This mine, the operations of which

isod as soon as the mine is again drained and the levels cleared from the old workings, independent of the new lode, which can be seen at any level within 50 fms., where the engine is intended to be erected.

WHEAL SAMSON (Endellyon, Cornwell).—This mine, the operations of which were suspended in the year 1847, solely from the extraordinary derangement of the money merket at that pericd, has again resumed its working, under the auspices of a company with a capital fully sufficient for 3ll its anticipated requirements. The constitution of the company provides that no club whatever shall be attached to remain unpaid beyond the month; that no liability whatever shall be attached to the holders of the shares, and that no cell shall be made thereupon—the amount of each share having been peid at the time of the originel issue. In a former Number, we stated our intention of giving a few particulars of the former bistory, the features, and the present operations of this adventure. The mine is situated on the north-seat coast of Cornwall, about a mile to the essuared of Port Issae. At this place there is a bay of some considerable extent, called Bound's Cliff, the cliffs of which is to the height of from 60 to 70 fms., and the promontories of which are now ascertained to be formed by the extreme extent and westers branches of the Wheel Samson lode, which rive out towards the sea in numerous veries, all of which rer intermediate to the two principal above-named bronches, and are found to form a junction at about 50 fms. Inhand; and thence to ran through the set is an entire lode of about 50 fm in which yet a most parcels of ores have been rateral warkings on a small aciel have taken place thereon and that some parcels of ores have been rateral and therefrom which were exceedingly rich for silver and gold; that the site of the court of the filters of any such discovery no very the own of the filters of any such discovery no very exceeding the interest leaves of one considerable quantity produced by assay 30 ozs. of silver

Duro,—On the 29th Sept. Mr. Thomas W. Wells, eder 12 years' faithful envitude in the printing office of the Mining Journal.

THE NEW IRON BROGE.—The contract for the new iron bridge across the ew lock has been let to the Millbrook Company. There were four competitors—the Noath Abbay Company, Mr. Strick (of Clydach), a firm at Llone'ly and the Millbrook Company.—Cambrian.

# Rew Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

W. Hodge, St. Arstell, Cornwell, for improvements in the manufacture of glass, chine, receivable, erchenways, and at first atoms.

W. H. Rijetse Keeningson, for improvements in commenting glass.

T. Gussars, Bunhill-row, Improvements in commenting woven fabrics for bookbinding.

T. Gussars, Bunhill-row, Improvements in commenting woven fabrics for bookbinding.

T. Warran, Montagac-plus, Mile-endeross, for improvements applicable to relivate at the way of the proveness.

B. Pitchier, Syracuse, New York, for improvements in apparates for regulating to be proved cognos.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

J. L. Hale, C.E., Centon-place, Lambeth, firawood.—G. P. Cooper, Suffolk-street, Pall-all, gorget hirt—He. Clayton, Greshan.-street, swimming glove.—T. Humphreys, idge-wharf, Deptford, American fire lighter.—G. Howe, Gt. Guidford-street, South-rite, pressure gauge.—J. J. Broadbent, and F. Fieldhovse, Bradford, fappet-lever cop Mion.—S. Brown, Marthorough-place, Kenning, one-cross, economic filter.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

A. A. De Reginald Hety, Manchester-buildings, Westminster, pedestrian vade mecuum—R. Clayten, Cheapside, sylphide water proof geiter.—J. E. Grisdale, Bloomsbuty-street entitlating wand-guard.—W. E. Kirkman, Knightsbridge, portfolio bracket.—G. Gotch entitlating, and-guard. W. E. Kirkman, Knightsbridge, portfolio bracket.—G. Gotch elington, window flower-pot protector.—W. Rowden, Northampton, thumb-scrow lever.—22. J. W. Lea, Birmingham, knife-cleaner.—R. W. Savage, St. James's square, in-febbe door-apring.—Mechanics' Magazine.

HOSLOWAY'S CHAIMENT AND PILLS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY on Diseases of the Skin.—Ringworm, scurvy, jaundice, scrofula, or king sevil, sore teads, and the most involorate skin disease to which the human race is subject cannot be rested with more certain, sade, and speedy remedy for their curve than Holloway's ointment and pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution and so effectually parify the blood, hat those diseases are quickly cardicated from the system, and a lasting curve obtained, these sovereign remedies are equally effections in curing tumpure, burns, scales, landular awaltings, discross wounds, rheamatism, contracted and siff joints.—Soid by strand, London.

#### Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

RED CONSOLS.—In the absence of Capt, White, we have resum No. I winze under the 80 fm. level, and find the course of ore chlarging, and no om 60. to 661 per fm. In all our other workings here we are looking quite

well as in the last week's report.

BEDFORD UNITED.—In the '115, from Andrew's winze, we are driving north; in this level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 108 east is 4 feet wide, worth 261, per fm., and Lintenn's winse worth 461. The lode in the 90 east is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. Rundle's winze is worth about 363, per fathom. We weighed at Morwelham on Friday July ores, 84 tons 12 cwts, and 62 tons 4 cwts, 2 lbs., and sampled Angust cres—computed 141 tons.

BOLENOWE.—The engine-shaft is now, 8 ft. below the adit, and all other works progressing rapidly.

works progressing rapidly.

BOSORN.—Our shaftmen have completed enting down the engine-shaft to bottom, which is about 42 fms. from surface; the lode in each end, is about 18 in, wide, and fluny throughout, looking uncommonly kindly. The men clearing up the flat-rod shaft are down 7 fms.; so far as they are gone the lode in sight is looking up the flat-rod shaft are down 7 fms.; so far as they are gone the lode in sight is looking very well, the best being taken away by the old men; however, it is of a most beautiful nature, and admired by every mine agent and minor who has seen it. The captains of Speara Consols went underground at my request and inspected this lode, and were estonished to find such a beautiful lode in Boson Mine untried to any depth. It is their opinion that we shall have a very considerable quantity of tin from this part if worked to any depth—the stones lately broken are of a very rich nature and high quality.

BRYN.-ARIAN.—The engine-shaft sinking under the 24 fm. level still con-

the stones lately broken are of a very rich nature and night quality.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The engine-shaft sinking under the 24-fm. level still continues in favourable ground. The 20 fm. level, driving west of Hughes's winze, is in a lode 5 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm.; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level, west of Hughes's winze, will yield from 8 to 10 cwts. of ore per fm. Hallett's engine-shaft is down 14 ft. below the 20 fm. level; the lode is 6 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. The 20 fm. level, driving north of Hallett's, is na lode 5 ft, wide, but still disordered; the rise in the back of this level north is producing from 12 to 15 cwts, of ore per fathom.

ore per-fathom.

BUTTERDON.—Since last week we have intersected the slide in the 40 end south, and have met with the lode the other side of it this morning (Sept. 30), from which some very fine work has been taken out, and very promising for a good productive lode. We shall, however, see more of it in a few days, and will write you again. We expected, from the effects of slides on the lode in Wheal Trelaway, to have found it disordered, but find this is not the case here, having a rich branch of ore both sides of it. In the north end the lode is large and very promising, spotted with ore. We have commenced sliking the shall under the 40 fm, isvel, and are now down 4 in, in good ground.

ing the shait under the 40 km, level, and are now down 4 km, in good ground.

CAE-GYNON.—Mine proprietors have seldom been more fortunate than those of this mine. Two fine lodes, containing excellent courses of ore, are laid open only a few fms. from each other. A water-wheel, with crushing machinery, has been creeted, and a few tons of ore crushed; the water-wheel is under and close to a cascade, over which a great deal of water flows in winter, with a limited sapply in summer. The proprietors have determined to dress by means of this power for this year, taking advantage of the wet months; and in the spring, to bring in the River Rieddol to the mine, when there will be an abundant stream in all seasons. The adit continues to open good ore on the north lode; and in the souril lode, to the depth sunk, the vein continues to yield immense states of ore, valuable, not in the mere sense of symptoms of a good mine, but in a commercial point of view. Neither Legils, the Lisburne Mines, or Goginary, produced as much ore as this mine for the first 12 months of their development. Shareholders may see specimens of the ore at the London Office. There appears to be, amongst all the new mines, scarcely one deserving of more attention, as a favourable levestment, than Cae-gynon.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the 135 fm, level, north of the diagranal shafe.

amongst all the new mines, sericely one deserving of more attention, as a favourable investment, than Cace-gavon.

CALLINGTON.—The lode in the 135 fm. level, north of the diagonal shaft, is 14 in, wide, producing about 3 cwis. of lead per fm; the lode in the south end, in the same level, is 16 in, wide, composed of quartz, prian, and stones of lead, opening tributa 5,000 d. The rise over the 125 fm. level, north of the north mine, is communicated to the 112 fm. level; and two pitches are set to four men in each part at 68. 8d. in 12, and the 125 fm. level inorth resumed by six men at 50s, per fm., at which place saving work is produced, and great progress is metring to explore this part of the mine; the lode in the 215 fullows level, south of the north mine, is 16 in, wide, composed of quartz, prian, flookan, white iron, and stones of lead, opening tibute ground; this end, as before aligned to, is being pushed hard to reach and unwater the counting-house shaft. The level in the 125 fm. level, north of the south mine, is 16 in, wide, producing 24 cwis, of lead per further my we have commenced a rise over this level, just behind the end, to ventate and any open the ground to be wrought on it bute; the lode in the 125 faiton flevel, south of the south mine, is 15 in, wide, producing stones of lead at present; but we think est the end approaches the slide, which is some stafforms cruth, the lode will greatily improve in value. The lode in the 125 in, levels, we have been opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute; and the 125 in. levels, we have been opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute; and the 125 in. levels, we have been opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute; and the 125 in. levels, we have been opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute; and the 125 in. levels, we have been opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute; and the lode promises a further improvement at no distant period. The lovel is Kanton which, and copper ore, we are hastening it on as fast as pos

ground in keily Bray shart is travourable, and in trate many small branches of mundle, sper, and spots of copper ore. We eampled a parcel of copper ores, last Friday, at Cochili Quay, computed 47 tons.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—Sept. 30.—This mine is, as it were, encompareed with rich lodes of copper. In the east, in Zion sett, is a course of ore, of rich quality, not more than 30 fathoms our, shooting into Calstock sett, in which latter sett there is a cross-course not far off its eastern boundary; so that it appears almost a certainty of making a standing course of ore at that place, and all, the water must issue from there of water charge, so long as Wheal Zion may continue to work. To the not, he extremity of Calstock Con-ols sett there is a prot, x lode as ear be seen on the back, containing a fine gossan, and very rich yellow and black copper ore, and gets into Calstock Consols sett in or about 10 or 12 fathoms deep, rom which (there can be but one opinion) a considerable quantity of ore will be raised at very little cost, as, being on the summit of the ground, very little water may be expected. In the western part of Calstock the present adventurers have returned from 29 to 40 tons of ore, made near a junction where two lodes meet, and about the same spot there has been a considerable quantity returned by former workers. Now, there being a water-engine erected, and a short sunk 12 fms, under the add, and proceed in driving: the ground con be spent for 31, per fm. I join in opinion with other mine agents, that there is no doubt at all of having abundance of ore, and that at this spot it will make a strudying bottom of ore, being at the process cut can be driven for about 32, per fm., a short imperation of the world and the sun partial beds, of large size, and all of them of the most promising appearance for copper; there are two cross-courses, if not more. Yet further to the south there is a shart sunk 60 fms. deep, sufficient to command the various lodes; fruit and the add not been a justifiable prospect, I am

A would not set for less than at the rate of 50,000. for it, the set of the s

ide, of ver7 good appearance, producing on the east side very good work in copper; south end, in this level, the lode produces good stones of lead; it is about 2 ft. wide, and well defined. But "title has been done in his 85 fm, level end north this week, the men having been engaged in staking the whire in the bottom of it, where the lode continues very good in copper. In the west end, 75 fm, level, we are yet driving on a well-defined lode, with very regular walls, but it is not lich; in the south end, in this level, the lode is fast improving, and I doubt not we shall soon have here such another-level (or from its greater depth a much better one) as we have had for the last 20 fathoms in the level above. In the 65 in, level end south the lode has been for the last few feet split into several branches, all of which are again coming together, each branch preduces very fine appearances—we shall in a few days be in a position to commence stoping this back. The tribute department has a very good appearance, and the mine throughout shows remarkably well.

CEFN. BRUNO.—The lode in the adit west is much improved, and will now produce 2 tons of lead ore per fm.; the same level east is also improved—lode 4 fc. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the shaft is worth 24 tons per fm. The lode in the western shaft is 20 in. wide, spotted with ore throughout. Heavy rain having fallen, there is now plenty of water for the wheels.

CEFN. CAM. SLATE OLLADON.

Tallen, there is now plenty of water for the wheels.

CEFN CAM SLATE QUARRY.—In our driving in No. 4, towards No. 6, the rock has greatly improved for slates, and the appearances altogether very favourable.

CEFN GWYN.—I have nothing new to report on at this mine. Our men are all busily engaged about cutting the ground, and fixing the necessary machinery, which I hope will be completed, and the wheel set to work; about the middle of next week.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS.—We completed fixing the cistern and new lift in se shaft last Tuesday, when we resumed sirking, and are now down upwards of 24 fms.

CYFANNEDD FAWB.—The lode continues widening, but the lead is not strong in the bottom of the sink. There is a change of ground, and the lead appears rown into the hasping side. The shed is completed, also the dressing floors; we shall we commence dressing.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—We have driven about 8 fms. on the Gatest lode, which is 4 ft. wide, and producing the grey caids of copper, of fine quality; more splendid lode than this was never discovered in either of the two counties— it, nothing equal to it so near the surface. The lode is daily improving as we drive

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.-We have holed to the adit, and shall now

ive eastward, the lode looking as fine as ever.

DEVON AND COURTENAY CONSOLS.—We have completed the pitwork and divided the shaft, and the summen have commenced the 70 cross-out-price 84 per fathom. The ground in Rundie's shaft is favourable for sinking, and the country and stratum are very congenial for one. Carthew's shaft is still in an elvan rock. The lode in the 60 end is 2½ ft. wide, much as last reported, with a little more white iron—a favourable indication. The lode in the western stope is not looking so well as it was; the eastern stope is without any alteration to notice.

DOLFRWYNOG (COPPER.)—At Williams's shaft, the ground still continues ithout change. We have put a tanairee on, and are preparing to go down as fast as sasible. At Harvey's driving, we still continue on the north and south lode; the ground kindly and promising, carrying a little ore all through, and, from appearances, we are ading to a break of ground, from which I expect a good result.

leading to a break of ground, from which I expect a good result.

DYFNGWM.—The wet weather has at last set in; the 42 fathom level is drained, so that all the bargains can now be worked. I have much pleasure in informing you that the 32 fan. level is now in a very rich course of lead ore; the men in the cross-cut have 18 in. of nearly solid ore—there is but very little blende mixed with it; they have only cut 3 feet through the lode, so that it may prove sull richer; the forse-breats at present is one mass of lead. To day (Sept. 27) is men suring and setting-day, so I will send a indireport in a few days.

— 0ct. 1st.—I think you never witnessed a richer course of ore in Dyfigwm Mine than the one we have just cut in the 32 east; I dare say you remember the cross-cut going north, near the end of the 32. In dialling, I found opposite that point, on the south side of the level, the lode takes a turn of about 280 more to the south for a distance of 6 fms., and then jumps back again 400 for 10 fms. long, without in any way making a break or fault in the lode; this is in the 22. I assumed that it did the same in the 32, and, if so, that the nearest point there was opposite the north cross-cut, where the outside of the angle of the lode cupit to be within 6 feet of the level; and sure congath there 'very within 7 fm, end such a course of ore I never saw in Dyfigwm before. We have cut through 18 in, or flead, and the brees' looks as solid as if there was a great deal more behind it. I have seen no jack in it yet. en no jack in it yet.

EAST OROWNDALE.—The south lode, in the 58 west, continues to improve in character and size as we approach the cross-course; it is 24 feet wide, prouching stones of copper ore, ground easy for driving; ditto west, the north-lode produced in the copper, not rich. In the rise in the back the lode is small and ground hard.

EAST SHARP TOR.—The lode in the cross-cut, east of Hitchins's shaft, stains the same character as when last reported on. The ground in the 40, west of nail, continues very favourable for driving. The shaftmen are progressing with the bob late a fast as possible.

plates fast as poreible.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The 23 is set to drive east by six men, at 5ther fm.—lode at present disordered by a sparry cross-course; west to six men, at 3t. 10s. We have cut through the capels of the lode, 3 ft. wide, lode unproductive. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 are set to two men, at 2t. 15s. per fathom: the lode has very much failed, the orey part at present being only from 2 to 3 fms. long, yielding about 2 tons per fm. We have had some showers, but not water enough to commence sinking with. When the lode is intersected deeper 1 hope to do better, it being a large strong lode, with a very good appearance for many fms. in length in the 23 east and west.

When the lode is intersected desper I hope to do better, it being a large strong lode, with a very good appearance for many fms. In length in the 23 east and west.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—We have now driven and made good out turnel level west 15 fms. 3 fm., in which the lode continues very promising, and in place produces copper ore of 1 ich quality. Looking at the fact of a couple of tons of ore a least having been already broken from the lovel, and at the general features of improvement besides of the lode in this casten a ground, to which we have never attached much value, it greatly increases our condidence in the opinions we have before expressed in regard to the expected great product veness of the lode in the was to see expressed in eager of the total countries of the lode in the expected great product veness of the lode in the west, very large, and carties a great abundance of goscan, of the very finest character, in the shallower workings. We can do nothing belief than develon our present character, in the shallower workings. We can do nothing belief than develon our present character, in the shallower workings. We can do nothing belief than develon our present character, in the shallower workings. We can do nothing belief than develon our present character, in the shallower workings. We can do not have a state of the same than great our engine ready with all nossible dispatch, to enable us to resume sinking Hitchins's engines here, to get a shallower working, and can be shallower to the ready to the same by the canal boats. We are getting on well with our engine, and the other requisite machinery creating, which we hope will be rendered complete in the course of a few weeks, and enable us to effectian'ty prosecute the important triefs above alluded to; in looking forward to the result of which, I cannot help again saying I feel increased confidence, for the reasons already assigned.

ESGAIR LLEE.—The engine-shalt below deep adit is set to nine men, to fluish the lift, at 121, per fim.—adit driven I if ms

confident that they have in sight a fair wages place.

GREAT BRYN.—We have cut the north lode in the trial shaft, and a more promising lode I never saw at the dopth; it is full of black, grey, and yellow copper ore. I am of opinion this lode would pay exceedingly well if we could keep the water out, but at present it is our master; before we let the water in, however, we shall take a sample from it, end its bearing, and have it assayed, to ascertaints produce end what it is won here ton. I hope we shall out the south lode in the shallowald in the course of the weel. I have not the slightest doubt, when we have an engine on the mine, and sunk to the 40 fm. level, and the lodes open, they will pay large dividends.

fm. level, and the lodes open, they will pay large dividends.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—We have put the men to drive east on the north lode in the 110 fm. level. The lode in the 96 fm. level, east of Clark's, is producing 15, but is disordered in the present end with cross-contess. The lode in the 96 fm. level, east of Willema's, is worth 7 cwts. of in per 100 sacks. The winze roan the 84 to the 96 fm. level is completed, and three new pitches set on Saturany last. The pitches in the 84 fm level is completed, and three new pitches set on Saturany last. The pitches in the 84 fm level are looking well, and the average of one is above 12 cwts. of the per 100 sacks. The ends in the 84 fm. level are producing in, and the west end is won in 3 cwts. of the per 100 sacks. We are sinking a winze under the 36 fm. level at Coade's, and the lode is worth 4 cwts. of the per 100 sacks. In the 20 fm. level at Bawden's there is a large lode, and producing in, with favoranble indictions. We soid lest week a patcel of it is a large lode, and producing in, with favoranble indictions. We soid lest week a patcel of it. " value 14844. 12s., the cash for which was resulted on Saturday.

palcel of the value 1884. 12s., the cash for which was remitted on Salarday.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The 51, east of Kenworthy's, is improving but poor for lead. The 1 set up to Twee 24th Salarday, in the 40, the next ye empleted. The stopes east are producing rich lead ores. The 40 will soon be under Burgan's shaft, when we shall rise up at once to complete it to the 30; the lode in the end is a little improved in quality. The stopes in the back, east of Tweedate's, and east and west of Buckley's, are tatuling out fairly. We have a decided improvement in the 30 and; the ground is highly productive for lead, and ground fair for driving; we save riving near to the point where the old and new lode form a junction, and we have precisely the same indications as we had above — 's., brenches running out from the south side of the level, and emiliary large streams of water. The adventurers may safely calculate upon a valuable discovery in this level. The stopes in the back are rather bether them usult, particularly easkend west of Burgan's shake. The 20, on new lode, looks before them herefore; we have resumed the cross-cut south. The stopes in the back are produced from well. The adventure going on well. The mande of \$10 the production of the stope of th

going on we'd a h. 's' 'ster, but a 'book or bread. Lie shill be at dressing works are going on we'l. The mund'e is a''ll unsold.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchin's engine shaft is favourable, and surk nearly 6 ms. below the 132 fm. level. The lode in the 132 couth is 8 R. wide, producing 4 cwis. of lead per in.; the lode in the lode in the north end will elso produce 4 cwis. of lead per fathom; the lode in the wines sinking below the 132, on the north part, is 1 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fathom; the lode in the 132 cast will produce 2 tons per fathom—the sinking in per fathom and the late of the mine, and we hope under and clear of the frontone; a tons of ground kills for copper. We follow these points with deep interest, as they her fart in the deepest part of the mine, and we hope under and clear of the frontone; and, secondly, the increasing productiveness of the lode going east towards the gravite. The flap-lack lode in the 120, east of the great cross-course, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore, and letting down a preity deal of water. The lode in the 110 cast is 2½ it. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of ore, ground favourable, and at come of ore, ground favourable, end the lode is more promising to become producitive then It has been of late. The 100 cast will produce 1 ton per im.; west of Wall's shaft it is 4 ft. wide, composed of margice, spar, blende, and stones of copper ore, or all owner favourable for exploring. The ground in Wall's engine sheft shafting helow the 100 is still favourable. We sampled on Friday least 186 tons of copper ore, or and more favourable. We sampled on Friday least 186 tons of copper ore, or and more favourable. We sampled on Friday least 186 tons of copper ore, and the complete of the favourable we sampled on Friday least 186 tons of copper ore, and the complete of the favourable we sampled on Friday least 186 tons of copper ore, and the complete of the favourable.

KESWICK.—At Braudley, there is no alteration of consequence in the 20 fm-level south; the 20 north is worth 30 cwis. of tead ore per in. At Kelly's rise, in this level, the lode is worth 25 cwts. of ore per in. The Salt sump stope, in this level, is worth 25 cwts, of ore per fin.; Lynn'srise, 6 cwts, per fin. In the engine-shaft six measure cross-cutting to the lode. No alteration in Thornthwe'te Mine.

KILBRICKEN.—On inspection, I find some good bunches of lead ore, which laves this day, (Sant 27), from the 20 submediate of the content of the salt of

KILBRICKEN.—On inspection, I find some good burches of lead ore, which I have this day (Sept. 27), from the 20 fathom level, day out stones of ore 1 cwt., and an Monday we shall set men to work on it, which I believe will be a great help to pay the cest whilst sinking the new engine sheft. The shefmen are getting on very well received by the shefmen are getting on very well received by the shefmen are getting on very well received by the shefmen are getting on very well received by the shefmen are getting on very well received by the shefmen are getting on very well received by the shefmen are getting on very well received by the shefmen are getting on very well received by the shefmen are the shefmen are shefmen are the shefmen are shefmen are the shefmen are shefmen as the shefmen are the shefmen about 10 fms. to cut the lode. I shall be able after a few days trial in stoping the back of the level, to give you more information, and also in the clearing out the stuff that was left remaining in the former working, when I can see the different dirivings, which same I will get done as speedly as possible.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—Our ands west of Gilpin's shaft are still look-

KIRKUIDBRIGHTSHIRE.—Our ends west of Gilpin's shaft are still look-ing well. In the back of the 62 we have discovered a fine course of ore, yielding above 2 tons per fin. The lode in the rise over the 50 end is yielding near I ton per fin. We look of the fixing the new lift in a day or two, when we shall commence sinking Ghi-pin's shaft again hunculately.

plu's shaft again immediately.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—Mr. Murray reports the flat-rods as the connected with Jessie's shaft; and the shaft is now sluking with vigour; also the fift in. level north is progressing as rapidly as possible; there are about 3 tons of argence in the flues, which will be sold, and we are now stamping out a second batch of int, which is not so argenical as hitherto. This timutaff is expected to pay pretty well. Was busy with Capt. Opic in considering some mode of mitigating the costs of the mine, until Jessie's shaft and the 60 fm, level north are driven to the extent desired.

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LYDFORD CONSOLS.—At Wheal Mary, the lode in the adit level, south of gossan shaft, is large, being full 2½ feet wide, and exceeding kindly, composed of quarts and mundic, the latter occasionally spotted with copper ore. We have, since last report, driven about 2 fms. on the course of the Fanny lode, which is large, and being composed of gossan, quarts, and flookan, is very kindly. We continue to costean between this and Wheal Mary lode. At Wheal Adventure, the lode in the adit level south is composed of flookan and spots of mundic; the driving this adit is suspended, and thowene are for the present engaged at Wheal Mary, where we have an east and west lode of a kindly nature, and propose driving a few fathoms on its course from the adit level. In the western cross-out in the adit level we have intersected a north and south course; it is about 6 inches wide, composed of similar natured flookin, and appears to be running parallel with the other lead lode; we have also suspended this cross-eat for the present. We started our wheel on Thursday last; it works very well indeed, and soon forked the water as deep as we could drop for stuff (run in from collars of shaft since last working), which is about 14 ft. below adit, and find the shaft is in a very bad condition, and must be repaired before we can get any deeper; it will take us until to-morrow (October 2), to properly secure this point, when we shall lose no time in getting up the stuff and drop pring contend with.

memory with.

MERILIYN.—The whim-shaft is improved since my last report; worth about 122, per fm. The whaze between the 15 yard and the 26 fm. levels is communicated and the ends resumed driving. The lode in the 15 hard level is worth 151, per fm. The lode in the 15 yard level is worth 251, per fm.; the rise in back of the 15 yard level is worth 161, per fm. There is every appearance of the lode coming in the engine-shaft, a report of which shall be given as soon as cut through.

NORTH BASET.—The lode in the new shaft, sinking under the 82 fm. level, is very muci improved; it is now 3 ft. wide—a good lode of yellow ore. The lode in the 82 fm. level, west of the new shaft, is 4 feet wide—a good course of ere. The lode in the 72 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 feet wide, gossan mixed with black ore. In the winze shafting under the 72 fm. level the lode is 4 ft. wide—a good of ore. Our tribute pitches are all looking well.

NORTH WHEAL RUILLER.—Setting report: The engine-shaft is to ank

the 62 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, is 2 feet wide, gossan mixed with black ore. In the winze sinking under the 72 fm. level the lote is 4 ft. wide—a good lode of ore. Our tribute pitches are all looking well.

NORTH WHEAL BULLER.—Setting report: The engine-shaft is to sink under the 70 fm. level, by six men, 1 fm, at 92., and to have for cutting down a piece of ground and squaring the bottom, 81. The 70 fm. level is to drive east, by three men and three boys, 4 fms., at 22. 10s.—the capital's price being 32. and 23. There is to drive west, by one man and one boy, 4 fms., at 12. 12s. 6d. The 40 fathon level is to drive west, by three men and three boys, 5 fms., at 22. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive west, by three men and three boys, 5 fms., at 22. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive morth by three men and three boys, 5 fms., at 22. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive north by three men and three boys, 5 fms., at 22. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive north by three men and three boys, 6 fms., at 24. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive north by three men and three boys, 6 fms., at 22. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive morth by three men and three boys, 6 fms., at 22. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive west by three men and three boys, 6 fms., at 22. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive morth, by three man and three boys, 6 fms., at 22. 10s. The 30 fm. level is to drive morth, by two men and two boys, at 22. 15s. All the kibble fillings, by two men, one month, at 42. 10s.—You will perceive that we have set the engine-lant to sink under the bottom level, and suspended the 60 fm. level, agreeably to Capt. Stophen's suggestion. We shall wait a little before we commence sinking a now shaft on Mill lode; another idea having presented itself in the extension of East Toigus addit, which is now in course of operation, and will drain the lode in the eastern part 20 fms. under the present a dit. The suspension of the 60 fm. level is but for the present; we have yet a piece of ground to explore before we reach the cross-course.

PENHAUGER.—The water is so quick that we cannot sink any deeper with a horse-whim, and would advise the crection of the engine as soon as possible, as from the appearance of Butterdon Mine we may expect a mine here.

PENHAUGER.—The water is so quick that we cannot sink any deeper with a horse-whim, and would advise the erection of the engine as soon as possible, as from the appearance of Battordon Mine we may expect a mine here.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—In the 22 fathom level, north of boundary shaft, we have driven on a good course of lead 5 fms. in length; the lode is worth about 201, per fm. on an average for this distance; in the last 2 ms. driving the lode has continued its size, being 7 ft. while, but its split into branches, which are converging towards the bottom of the level; I am of opinion that it will yield great quantities of lead in certain places, and most likely at a deeper level, as it has been yielding the most lead towards the bottom of the level the whole of the distance driven on it. We have extended the 22 fm. level south of boundary shaft whour 7 fms., and have had a little lead in the lode all the way—in one place for about 6 ft. long; in the bottom of the level we can break large stones of lead ore, whilst we have scarcely any in the back in 1 believe it to be the top of a new shoot of lead, and, if so, most likely it le lode will be found rich at a deeper level. The winze sinking under the 10 fm. level is down about 8 fms.; the lode from the top to the bottom is worth, on an average, 304, per fm. We have commenced a rise in the back of the 10 fm. level about 3 fms. north of the winze to the 22 fm. level, we shall be able to break lead to a great advantage. I ought to have stated that the lode in the north end of the rise is much improved within the alt day or two. We have holed a winze out from the 23 to the addit level. A horse of kills has divided the lode in the north end of the rise is much improved within the lode, which yielded very good lead work for 5 fms. below the level, but after that it was poor; I am inclined to think the lode is hove by an elvan course, and probably the men now driving the add; level south will cut it again in a short time. The western part of the lode, whic

SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.—The 30 fm. level is extended east and west from the cross-cut, opposite Hill's shaft, 10 fms.; the lode is 18 in. wide, has produced good work for tin, and from present appearances is likely to continue to do so. The cross-cut in the 20 fm. level is extended south 34 fms., and is now within 12 fms. of two lodes; after the intersection of these we purpose to continue it to the Orelard lode. The 20 fm. level west is within 10 fms. of the account-house shaft; the lode is 20 inches wide, producing stones of copper ore; the level being now under the eastern end of the gossan to be seen in the adit, an improvement is shortly expected; the same level east is within 18 fms. of the Whipsederry shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin, as is also the lode in the said shaft, which is 11 fms. below the adit level. The 10 fm. level is extended east and west of the Whipsederry shaft 4 fms., in tribute ground; the same level is driven east and west of the Whipsederry shaft 4 fms., in tribute ground; the same level is driven east and west of the Whipsederry shaft 4 fms., having open ground that will set at a moderate tribute. The adit level east is extended 12 fms. beyond the eastern whimshaft: the lode is divided in branches, the southernmost of which contains spots of yellow copper ore, and from their direction will be found united within a short distance; by extending this and about 20 fms. It will intersect Sidney Cove north lode at about the line of junction of the granite, will be affidently drained of water to admit of its being reasured. Thirty-six plekmen and boys are employed on tutwork, at an average price of 21, per fm. Pive tribute pitches are working, three at 10s. and two at 12s. in 11, semploying tirteen men. We advise the continuation of the present operations, and, in addition, to shik Eill's shaft to a 40 fathom level, at which depth Vivian's and the pressure lodes will be found united. The cost on this scale of working will be about 2500, per month, and in the event of fixing a p SIDNEY GODOLPHIN.—The 30 fm. level is extended east and west from

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS .- We have to report this SILVER VALLET AND WHEAL DROTHERS.—We have to report in weke equally as highly as last. Both rises in the 24 fm. level, from Oak shaft, are producing some very good work. In the early part of the week we commenced sinking it to 14 fm. level, just over the rise from the 24, and almost immediately came into the same stratum of country as at the 24; the lode producing a little silver, which will in a probability increase as we go down. We have set to drive a level, about 5 fms. belo the 24, to prove whether the silver is holding down. From the castern end of Marray shaft, between the two adits, we have a large lode, 12 to 15 in. of which is saving work it is composed of flookan and while iron—some of it will make a high produce. To the test of footway shaft the lode is not so good as last reported.

tast of footway shaft the lode is not so good as last reported.

SOUTH CARADON.—The new lode referred to in my last report, which we now call Trewren's lode, is still looking well, and opening good tribute ground. We have also a great improvement in another of our north lodes, which we call Webb's lode, baring five levels driving on it, which will produce from 14 to 2 tons per fathem, and a filze sinking under the 50 fm. level on the same lode, where it will produce 5 tons per fm. The south lodes are producing much as usual. At Kittow's or the castern shaft as within an exact of the south lodes are producing much as usual. At Kittow's or the castern shaft as within a continuous statement of the south of the sou

prelie i i foot wide, exceedingly promising, and also opening tribute ground; we are waking the above shaft under this level with all possible speed.

SOUTH PLAIN WOOD.—Since my last report to the general meeting, we have sunk Gabriel's shaft about 3 fms. 2 ft. can a average cost of about 164. Us, per fm., which sale brought us 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 15 fm. level; we have also cut ground and yet in a set of beavers for the sinking lift; the ground in this shaft has been rather starder since last report, but a change has taken place for the better—it is now aofter; we scarcely sixt 2 feet without meeting with a dropper underlaying north from 6 to 8 ft. is sim, composed of mundle, spar, fack, and spots of ore; and as these droppers underlying to 50 ft. and the started since of the started since of

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SOUTH WALES MINES.—We are in the course of cutting the plat, but as yet ye have not cut the lode, though we expect to do so next week. The water is again fork in Pugh's shaft, and his men are at work in the same. We are raising south

SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—We are still cross-cutting west in the SOUTH WHEAL TRELEWAY.—We are still cross-cutting west in 60 fm. level with six men; with respect to ground, it is hard and sparry for cutting but I fancy the ground is in a more settled state than I ever saw it before; we also tended last month 2 fms. 3 ft. 9 in. We set this day for Oct. month—new price takes 10 L per fms., 9 ft. stent. With respect to the costeaning part of the boundary, no disvery has been made yet, neither is the ground so favourable as it has been. We applored last month 3 fms. 3 ft. We set this day for October month—new price takes 21. 10.9, per fm., 4 fms. stent.

I. 10s, per fm., 4 fms. stent.

TINCROFT.—An improvement has taken place in the engine-shaft, sinking inder the 102 fm. level—lode now worth 30l. (8l. better) per fm. The 142 fm. level ast of Martin's east-shaft, is looking better, and likely to improve, from the run of tin round gone down in the 132 fm. level. At North Tincroft, in the whize sinking under he 100 fm., level east, an improvement has taken place; this augurs well for the 110, riskin is about 10 fms. behind it. All other places much the same as last reported.

which is about 10 mms, behind it. All other places much the same as last reported.

TRANNACK AND BOSENCE.—Since the last general meeting of adventurers in these mines we have cut the lode in the 20 m. level, at Hampark shaft, west othe flookan. The lode in the east end is 3 feet wide, yielding some very rich yellow and black copper ore, worth 81, per fm., driving at 25s, per fm. In the end in the same level west the lode is 2 feet wide, producing some good quality yellow and black copper ore worth 81, per fm., and driving at 25s, per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level end, west of the flookan, is 24 ft. wide, composed of a very pretty gossan, with a soft prian, intermixed with stones of rich black and grey ore. In Glasson's winze, sinking under the 10 fathout level, the lode is 3; ft. wide; is 5 inches of the south part is producing good quality yellow and grey ore, worth 101, per fm. The aforesald winze is 9 fms, west from the 20 fathout off. The western, or new shaft, is sunk 2 fms. below the surface; the lode in the said shaft is 4 ft. wide, with a very soft spar and good looking gossan, bespangled with small epots of yellow copper ore. The said shaft is 25 fathoms west of the before mentioned to fm. level end. At Bosence we are making all necessary preparations for the erection of engine, boller houses, &c.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, in the 107 fm. level, we are driving by TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft, in the 107 fm. level, we are driving by the side of the lode, which, as far as can be seen, looks very promising, but. shall open more on its course by another week. In the 92 end, north of Trelawny shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 3t, per fm.; in the south end, in the some level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 17t. per fm. in the 82 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 17t. per fm.; in the winze in the bottom of the 82 fm. level the lode is worth 12t. per fathom. At the north mine, in the 78 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 6t, per fm. In the 68 end, north of ditto, the lode is worth 4t, per fm. Smith's shaft is sunk 10 feet below the 68, the ground requiring timber. In the 68 end south the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 16t. per fm.; we have just commenced to drive north in this level, having made preparations in the shaftwork for an increase of water, which we expect from this end. In the 55 end north the lode is worth 5t. per fm.; we have set a winze to sink in the bottom of this level, north of the shaft, in a good lode. Our stopes and pitches are much as usual. We sampled, on Saturday last, computed 89 tons of silver-lead ore.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: The 100 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, we have suspended for the present, as the men are going to rise against the

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: The 100 fm. level, west of Garwis shaft, we have suspended for the present, as the men are going to rise against the lines below the 50 fm. level. The rise in the back of the 100 fm. level we have set new. It he 90 fm. level, west of Garden's shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth, 36? per fathom. He rise in the back of the 90 fm. level we have set new, about the same quality as the end – 36?. per fm. In the stopes above the 90 fm. level, west of Terril's winze, the lode 2ft. wide, worth 32l. per fm. The stopes above the 99 fm. level, east of ditto, we we suspended these men are going to rise in the back of the 90 fathom level. The pope below the 90 fm. level, east of Arthur's winze, are suspended; these men are going sink below the 80 fm. level, east of Arthur's winze, are suspended; these men are going sink below the 80 fm. level, west of Garden's, we have set new—lode poor at present. the 80 fm. level, east of Christoe shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 12l. per fm., now North Downs.—Parent Lode: In the 64 fm. level cross-cut, south of ditto, we driving south to cut the middle lode. Burgess's shaft, blood with 61 fathom level, we we suspended; these men are going to drive in a 25 fm. level, east of Burgess's shaft, we return the 3 fathom level, we have the me. The 25 fathom level, east of Burgess's shaft, we stop as a kindly lode and ore. The 25 fathom level, east of Burgess's shaft, we see the wear the state of the state of

are set new.

TRELOWETH.—We have sunk Cole's engine-shaft during the week 2½ ft.,
ne ground being rather harder than usual. The 45 is driven east on the main lode
bout 9 ft.—lode larger, producing stones of copper ore, but of no value; this level is
riven west 10 ft.—lode much as in the east end. We have driven in the 32 cast 9 ft.
ithout alteration, and west 6 ft.—lode large, with stones of yellow ore, jack, and munle. The 20 cross-cut, south of Woodfall's, is 14 ft. towards the main lode. We have
ank Brightman's shaft 15 ft.

level, is 4 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 176 fm. level, driving west of Treweck's, is 1 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in the 136 fm. level, east of Harrie's is 10 in. wide, with a little ore in it. The lode in the 136 fm. level, east of Harrie's is 10 in. wide, with a little ore in it. The lode in the 75 fm. level, driving west on the north lode, is 2 ft. wide, and has a promising appearance. The lode in the 40 fm. level, driving east of Devonshire's shaft, is 3 feet wide, yielding 4 tons of ore por fation. The lode in Devonshire's shaft, sinking below the 50 fm. level, is 15 in. wide, unproductive. Our new shaft is 37 fms. below the surface, sinking 1 fm. per week in good ground. All other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

TREVILLE .- Our engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. below the 22 fm. level the ground is so very soft as to oblige us to hang our lift in yokes—I hope to see the lode in about a fortnight from this time (Oct. 1) in the 33 fm level. I have every reason rom all I have seen to expect a rich lode at this point, as I firmly believe we have been indeatili are, driving over a rich deposit of lead. The lode in the 22 fm, level south is an ast reported—ovey, but not rich.

TYWARNHAYLE.—The 100 fathom level east is producing about 1 ton of IN WARNHAY LIS.—The 100 fathom level east is producing about 1 ton of per fmr.; the 100 west is yielding 4 tons per fm. The 91 east is yielding 1 ton per the lode in the 60, east on Taylor's lode, is yielding 4 tons per fathom: 26 tribute these are now working, varying from 9s. to 12s. in 11. At Nancekuke, Skewa's shaft inking below the 16 fm. lovel; the lode in the shaft is producing a little lead, and king kindly. The adit level south has been laying open good tribute ground through month, and still produces 24 cwts, of lead per fm. The adit, south of new shaft, and four levels above, are all laying open good ground. The sampling from the lead lode the two months is expected to be on Saturday next (to-day): 34 tons of lead ore and ma of silver ore.

UNITY CONSOLS.—Gray's engine-shaft is now down 8 fms. 2 ft. below the 60 fm. level, and the ground continues tolerably good for sinking—this shaft was set to sink under the 60 to the 70 fm. level last week, at 15/, per fm., by eight men and four boys, to be completed to that depth, and to cut the lode in three months, or the taker to forfeit 20/. In the 60 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 3/, per fm. for tin; in the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15/. per fm. for tin. In the stopes in the back of the 60, was tof engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20/. per fm. for tin and copper. In the 30 fm. level, east of Buckley's shaft, the lode is not yet cnt.—At Lambo, in the 45 fm. level, east of Kenworthy's engine-shaft, the lode is 6 in. wide, and unproductive. We are driving west on Hampton's lode from the cross-cut south in the 30 fm. level, east of Kenworthy's engine-shaft; the lode is 6 in. wide, and unproductive. We are driving west on Hampton's lode from the cross-cut south in the 30 fm. level, east of Kenworthy's engine-shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of yellow copper ore. We have drained Hampton's old minet of this level, and are now clearing an old shaft, preparatory to driving east on the course of the lode, to commence with an old level in the 30, which is further east. I am sorry to report that we have scarcely sufficient water to work more than three heads at the stamps, owing chiefly to the long drought, the engine not doing more than 2½ strokes per minute, but hope to have a greater supply of water shortly, when we shall be able to put the whole eight heads in full operation. We are stamping the inferior portion of the thistaff, and find it is yielding very well. The burning-house is progressing steadily, the oven being completed, and we hope to get the flues and stack, with every other part, ministed in eight or ten days more. We are preparing a parcel of copper ore, and hope to be ready for sampling by next Thursday fortnight.

ready for sampling by next Thursday fortnight.

WEST BASSET.—We have completed the engine and whim-shaft to the
75 fm. level: on Monday next we expect to clear the level. In the 52 fm. level, driving
east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the 42 fm. level, driving east, the
lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of ore; in the winze sinking under this level this lode
is 2 ft. wide, producing I ton per fm. We have completed building the whim engine-house.

is 2 ft. wide, producing I ton per fm. We have completed building the whim engine-house, WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 15 fm. level, is still large, and spotted with lead ore. The lode in the deep add level, east of the old shaft, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, with several small branches of lead ore; this lode has a very promising appearance at this depth, not at present having more than 15 fm. of back from the end to the surface.

WEST POLGOOTH.—Hancock's shaft is now squared down to the 12 fm. level. I find in the west end of the shaft the lode and branches are 24 feet wide, and worth not less than 4 cwis. of tin per 100 sacks. We shall commence sinking the shaft to-morrow morning (Sept. 3 ); and should the ground continue as at present, we shall sink to the 10 fm. level by the end of November, and open a great deal of tin ground by the end of next week. We will send you a sample of the lode as taken out of the shaft, WEST WHEAL LEWEL.—The 85 week of Wheal Lawel lode is super-

the end of next week. We will send you a sample of the lode as taken out of the shaft
WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The 85, west of Wheal Jewel lode, is unproductive. In the 70, west of Hodges's cross-course, on new south lode, the lode is producing stones of ore. In the 42, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolearns the lode, the
lode is producing stones of tin. In the 57 fathon level east the lode is unproductive
Quarry shaft, sinking below the 42, on same lode, is worth 44, per fm., the stopes in the
back of this level are worth 164, per faihom. The stopes in the back of the 67, west of
Tregoning's winze, are worth 140 per fm. The stopes in the bottom of stallow add
west of Tregoning's shaft, are worth 164, per fm.; these stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL ROSE .- We are now in full work, and have already broken WEST WHEAL ROSE.—We are now in full work, and have already broken some fine specimens of lead from the bottom of the present north end, very beautiful in their nature; this is to the north of the flookany vein intersecting the lode, where the men are now at work. I am of opinion that these specimens are the upshooting of a course of lead ores beneath—indeed, they indicate as much to me. The lode up and down the end presents a very pretty gossan, surmounted with a course of soft kills about 15 in. wide. The lode in the eastern end presents a very kindly gossan; the ground in this end is stronger than I expected, and we are obliged to use powder for the removal of the country by the side of the lode. The mineral, doubtless, is in its largest deposit beneath the gossan, and indicates much riches below. We are getting on with a shaft to come down at or near the intersection of the two lodes in the adit level as fast as we can—the tackle, &c., is retied. I have given the men 15s., per fm. for the completion of the shaft; 35s. per fm. for the north end for the month, and 40s. per faitom for the esserim end, and each of these are prices which enable the men to get a living only by hard and unremitting exertion. I believe it will not be long before we get another shoot of lead in the adit end north. I am in great want of as mitting shop, and a small count-house, &c.; I shall have nothing more than a sabolutely wanted of which you shall have due knowledge. My wish is to put all the money I can for the presecution of the underground operations.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL—In the cross-cuts driving south from engine-shaft, in the 60-fm. level, we have intersected the cross-cuts, and are new driving on the wish of the long the first points. The lote in the 48 fathout level is about the wish of the long of the complete in the state of the consecution of the mederground operations.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—In the cross-cut utrying south flow drying on late, the 60 cm, level, we have intersected the cross-course, and are now drying on it, which will greatly facilitate cutting the lode. The lode in the 48 fathom level is about 2 ft. wide, but not containing quite as much ore; the ground about it has still a most promising appearance. The lode in the 7 fathom level has improved in the last 6 feet drying, producing good stones of ere. The lode in the rise above this level has a kindly appearance, having a leader of copper ore on the south part of the lode; at freestif it appearance to be leaving the main lode standing to the north, but this I shall be able to say

more about in my next. A shaft has been sunk on the lode to the west of the Triver, referred to in my last report; the lode is large, and has a kindly appearance, ducing gossan, mundle, &c., but I am sorry to say we are obliged to suspend it, then being too powerful to manage. The shouting is still continued to the north and sou the two shafts same in this part of the mine, where I expect other lodes are passing, we it is desirable should be done during the dry wenther. The new wheel-pit is comple and the men are now employed in placing the axle on it.

and the men are now employed in placing the axle on it.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—There remains about 2 fins to sink in Caroline's shaft for a 25 fm, level. The lode cut in the 15 fm, level has been driven upon 3 fms, west and 4 fms, east, and has been found productive for that length; the lode in the end is 15 in, wide, with a good leader of tin on the south part; four men are taking down the lode in the side of the level, and are rapidly undercutting ground that will werk at 5s. in 1t.; a branch, 3 in, wide, of mundle and copper ore has been cut in the 15 fm, level cross-cut cast, but Wheal Tye lode is still south. The 20 cross-cut, towards Great Towan lode, after having passed through a branch containing good stones of copper ore and some good tin branches, is now not so wet, but still spare for driving. In the wing sinking from cliff, on Wheal Towan lode, the lode is very kindly—18 inches wide, spar, gossan, and copper ore.

WARLEGGAN CONSOLS.—The shall is down 11 lins, genow the saint ames expect by this day fortnight (Oct. 11, our acting day), we shall be down the 12 fms., id ready to drive south to cut the lode. I have discovered a very kindly lode in the rthi-cast part of the sett by shoding, 2 to 3 ft. wide, just over the land marked in the an "disputed." Two men are bringing in a level to it—I expect shortly to give you me further accounts of it.

some further accounts of it.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The steam-engine works well; we have forked, since we commenced pumping, to fms. 3 ft. (to Oct. 1.) It appears the gunnisses are very large about the 12 fm, level; I hope to see that level dry, and the drawing machine to work, in about a week from this time; of course, there is great uncertainty about forking and clearing levels, &c., in a mine being folice or abundoned 39 years; so far the water is going down fast, and everything looking well. I hope to get the underground men down some time next week, and I have no doubt but a little time will open the mine to the actisfaction of all parties interested.

tisfaction of all parties interested.

WHEAL FANNY.—Our wheel-pit is taken out, and the masons have commence building the walls, which I hope will be completed in three weeks. The cross-cut to Hitchina's engine-shaft is holed, and a plat cut and timbered. On Friday, the 26th of Sept., we set the shaft to six miners and three labourers, at 1.61 los. per fm., the lakers to pay 11, per fm. lof drawing, filling, and landing their stuff; also the engine-shaft, to clear up and timber at 11. 10s. per fm., 12 fms. of which is completed, and I think a fms. more will reach to the add I level. Our smith's shop is completed, and I think a fms. more will reach to the add I level. Our smith's shop is completed, and fire smiths are actively employed getting the necessary work ready for the machinery; four carpenters are employed about the wheel and all the other work. As soon as the engine is completed, we intend to attach a line of rods to the main line, and puts lift in the old engine-shaft, and fork the water 32 fms., which is the bottom of the old workings, when I hope we shall find, as reported, a good lode of lead ore. I am pushing all the work as fast as possible, and I think in about eight weeks from this time the engine will work.

WHEAL GUSKIS.—The water has been drained by the engine to the 10.

WHEAL GUSKIS .- The water has been drained by the engine to the 10

WHEAL GUSKIS.—The water has been drained by the engine to the 10 fm. level. One 'notice says.—" we have a nice lode in Martin's shaft for grey ore and tin." The other.—" We have got out the water in this mine, and have got down nearly far enough for a fork, and shall begin to open the plat and try the lodes at once; the lode is evidently getting larger, with good grey ore and tin. We have some large stones that appear to be of good quality, but we shall get an assay of the ore for greater satisfaction, and let you know again. The wheel and machinery are quite effective, and we can work cheaply, as we have a good stream of water."

WHEAL HAMLYN.—Last Friday was our pay and setting day; and as we have very soft ground in driving through the great caunter lode, I have put nine men in the addl end, so as to hole to the Quarry shaft as quick as possible. The men have 21.5s, per firm, and pay their own cost. You may wonder at nine men being put in the end, but they have a great way to put their stuff and then hole it with a tackle; consequently, there need to be a great may hands to make much speed. We have driven already in this great lode 3 fms.; and I think we have 6 fms. further to drive before we get through it. As far as we have driven in this lode, we find it to be universibled at latinough—nothing but soft peach, flookan, prian, sugary spar, fine mundle, and greens. Such a large pretty lode as this should warrant a company to try it with all vigour; and I do not hesitate to say that this lode in depth will turn out to be nothing less than a solid mass of ore. I have also set the ond in the Quarry level at 25s, per fations to drive west, where we have about 4 fms. further to drive before we cut the east and west lode. Since we have cut this caunter lode in the adit level, it has let down the water in the Quarry slaft, consequently, I have put a man to stope the old level going east, so as to fine, in length.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—We are getting of the will be the start of the first in length.

with our engine as fast as we can get supplied from the foundry, and hope it will be com-beleted in a few days. We have some of our pikerok on the mine, and the Sunders have or omised the remainder shall be forwarded—the engine will be put to work in a few lays. No alteration at Wheal Baring since last week. We took down our silver lode on donday last, the 29th Sept., and broke about 4 cwts. of silver ore of good quality.

WHEAL PROVIDENCE (SOUTH SYDENHAM).—The reports from this mine ntinue to be of the most favourable character, and as the works progress the indicantinue to be of the most favourable character, and as the works progress the ns improve. The bottom of the adit is looking even better than was expecter is an immense quantity of silver-lead. The tribute pitches are doing we brything is in a highly satisfactory state.

WHEAL PENHALE .- The south winze is now sunk 5 fms. below the 40;

where is an implied chaining of silver-lead. The tribute pitches are doing well, and everything is in a highly satisfactory state.

Wheal Penhale—The south winze is now sunk 5 fms. below the 40 the ground in it is very good, and the lode continues to have a very good appearance, although it is divided into two parts, but the water is quick. In the cross-cut driving from this level toward the old lode the ground is rather harder than we expected to find it, but we consider it of a description very congenial to mineral. In driving north from the cross-cut in the 40 fm. level we have met with a very good improvement this week; the lode, which was spilt into three parts, is now concentrated into one, which is about 2 ft. wide, of very good appearance, being good work in lead and copper throughout. In stoping the back of the 20 fathom level, north of engine-shaft, we have since last report come into a part of the lode, which we find to be about 3 ft. wide, of very great promise, the whole of which is very good work, and it will in all probability turn out a good quantity of lead; in stripping down the side of this level the lode may also be seen going down toward the 30 fm. level with equally good appearances. The tribute pitches continue in appearances very much as ticy have for some time past, but the mine altogether, bearing in mind the improvement in the north end 40 fm. level, and that in the 20 fm. level north, is considerably improved since last reported on.

WHEAL ROBINS.—Since we commenced operations here, we have excavated the wheel-yit and walled it all round, and exected a water-wheel of 40 ft. diameter, 5 ft. breast, the axie and rings of which are of iron; an excellent capstan is complicted, and whim also. The adit is cleared and secured from its mouth to 10 fms. beyond the shaft, in all nearly 70 fms. The shaft is repaired and secured from arriace to adit, the shaft, in all nearly 70 fms. The shaft is repaired and secured from arriace to adit, the shaft, in all nearly 70 fms. The shaft is repaired and

WHEAL RUTH.—In the 12 fm. level east the lode is near 2 ft. wide, WHEAL RUTH.—In the 12 fm. level east the lode is near 2 ft. while, its on 16 in, of which is good saving work—this end is improved since my last report, ie lode in the stopes in the back of the 12 is full 2 ft. 4 in, wide, upwards of 20 in, of hich is fine quality work. We are again enabled to continue six heads of stamps to ft. Our surface water being increased with the last rain, no throwli be lost in getting parcel of the for the market so fast as circumstances will allow us.

WHEAL TREMAYNE—Boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 78 fm.

WHEAL TREMAYNE—Boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 78 fm.

WHEAL TREMAYNE—Boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 78 level, ground as before reported—the branches are worth 17t, per fm. In the 73 cast ongine lode, the lode is 10 fm. vide, worth 5t, per fm.; in the same level, east of flood on Allen's branch, the lode is worth 9t, per fathom; west, 8t, per fathom. Allen's 8t is slinking below the 63, where the branches are, worth 20t, per fm. In the 63 cast lode is worth 15t, per fathom; rest, 6t, per fathom; west, 8t, per fathom. Allen's 8t he lode is worth 15t, per fathom; east, 6t, per fathom. In the winze shing under 53 the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 5t, per fathom. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the 35 dode, in the 65 cast, the lode is 10t, wide, chiefly composed of flookan and spar; d west it is 15 in. wide, chiefly composed of flookan, spar, blende, and capels, within a jots of copper are, but not to much value. In the 50, west of west whim-shaft their is 1 ft. wide, opening tribute ground; the stopes in the back are worth 5t, per fathom. The stopes in the back of lite 40 west are worth 7t. per fathom. At middle shaft, our fitted in the 10th for the 10th flook is large and unproductive; in the cross-such and the ground is favourable for driving. In the 10 the lode is small and snappeductive, largerm's shaft, on Ingram's lode, in the 20 fm. level, is worth 4t, per fathom that the 10th flooks in the 20 fm. level is worth 4t, per fathom to the shaft, of the shaft, of the cast, producing stones of tim. At Alexander's shaft, on wallis's lode, in the 60 fm. level driving sast, of the forth of the first of the cast, producing stones of tim. At Alexander's shaft, on wallis's lode, in the 60 fm. level driving sast, of the forth of the forth of the fm. he shaft begin shaft, on wallis's lode, in the 60 fm. level driving sast, stones of tim. At Alexander's shaft, on wallis's lode, in the 60 fm. level driving sast, on the south lode, in the 60 fm. level driving sast, and the ground contributed contrained to contribute downtrane continues to lode with.

64. per fin. for th. Our new engine-shaft is down 11 fins. from surface, and the ground is favourable for sinking; we are also rising at the 60 and 70 fm. level against the same shaft. Our tribute department continues to look well.

WHEAL TREMSURY.—Since my hast report we have sampled 460 sacks of tinstuff, which we have sold to the bargain buyers of this article for 341. that we stamps erected on the mine we should make more money of it. The copper mixed with the tin would pay for returning charges, which they will not allow anything for. We flave commenced dressing the copper ore, and hope to have about the same quantity as we sold last mouth. Our pitches are looking much the same as last report. A very good discovery has been lately made in another mine close to the boundary of our sett (west); the lode is 12 fm. south of Treasury lode. The water has gone down 25 fms. under addit in the western part; I intend putting some men there, to drive in the 26 fm. level, south of Treasury lode, which, from the appearance of the run, is all in whole ground the entire length of our sett.

WHEAL TREWA NAF (graver, reap).—This mine is situated in the parish

whole ground the entire length of our sett.

WHEAL TREWANE (SILVER-LEAD).—This mine is situated in the parish of St. Kow. The sett is extensive, and the main lode passes through the property for apwards of 500 fms. In length; it is quite compact and regular. To the depth of 30 fms. below the surface an eighne-shaft has been sunk on in course; it he lode is opened on at a 9, 20, and 3) fm. level, and a quantity of rich silver-lead over raised. In the bottom of the 30 fm. level the lode is very productive, being about 15 inches wide, carrying a solid leader of lead ores on the foot-wall 4 inches in width, the remaining part of the lode being very overy throughout. This part of the mine has been considered to be by many practical mining agents a bond 55c adventure. To the south of the engine-sint 76 fms. a shaft has been sunk on the lode 12 fms. below the surface. In this part the lode has greatly improved in size, it being full 2 ft. wide in the shaft, composed of quarts, caronate of time, spathose iron, and rich silver-lead ores, producing about 18 cwts. of lead

per fim., with every prospect of improving in depth; the lode carries on the back a strong goasan, impregnated with lead cree; this goasan holds down to a pretty good depth, and allow it the lode makes rich in a soft spar, spathoes iron, &c. To the west of the diagonal shaft a perpendicular shaft was sunk to the depth of 13 fathoms below the aurface, with a view of cutting ihe main lode at the depth of 15 fathoms below the aurface, with a view of cutting ihe main lode at the depth of 75 fms. About 8 fms. south of the diagonal shaft a shocle pit has been sunk 16 ft. deep, and a level driven on the lode; about 6 fms. in this level the lode is large, and looks very promising, mixed up with goasan, quarts, and lead ores; in this level the prospects are indeed very encouraging. On the west side of the valley a lode, full 3 ft. wide, carrying a beastific goasan on the back, with lead ores in it, was discovered; a perpendicular shaft was stuck 8 fms., and a cross-cut driven towards the lode; some branches, containing lead ores, were met with, but my opinion this level was not extended fat enough west to reach the main part of the lode; however, this remains to be proved, and I doubt not but that at some future day this lode will be fairly developed. I should recommend sinking on the diagonal shaft to a 20, 30, and 49 fathom level, and extending levels north under the old mine, and south to the great cross-course; by so doing an immense quantity of croy ground would be laid open, and the mine brought into a thoroughly good working condition. I should also strongly recommend the erection of a steam-engine, of not less than 50-horse power, to be fixed near the diagonal shaft; and I am confident that, with the aid of such necessary machinery, this mine would soon be brought into a paying state—in fact, the prospects at present warrant a sufficient outlay of capital to bring the mine into a complete state of working. The buildings consist of a good roomy smithy, carpenter's shop, counting-bouse, material-house, &c. There a

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—The prospects here are of the most cheering strater. No doubt but the adventurers will, with a small outlay, reap an abundant urest. The lode in the end is looking better than ever I saw it before, being now comsect of flookan, prian, peach, fluor-spar, and barytes, with large lumps of rich silver, mudic, and strings of lead ore. I am opinion, as we get under the hill we shall find this de rich,—at all events, when we reach the conjuncture of this, with the great lode cut costeaning, we may reasonably expect a rich deposit of ore: I intend to have the lode uff assayed for allver.

WHEAL WILLIAMS.—The ground in the south lode engine-shaft is still hard, consequently our progress is slow. We have cleared the shaft, and have access to the 3r fm. level, in which the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, mundic, prian, and ore, altogether very promising.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

Linares, Sept. 20.—The lode in the 55 fm. level, driving west of Wilson's shaft, is not so good as we have had if for the past forthight, being hard, and worth for lead it to in a fm. The stopes east of the engine-shaft are better than last reported, being worth tons in a fm. The stopes east of the engine-shaft are better than last reported, being worth tons in a fm. The lode in the 45 fm. level, east of Silaw's shaft, is improved, being worth 3 tons in a fm., and opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute; the lode in the same level, driving west of San Juan shaft, is in fair ground, but entirely without ore. The progress in clearing the 31 fm. level, east of Shaw's shaft, is at present slow, from the necessity of enting down some ground loft by the old men, in which there is a branch of lead worth about 1 ton in a fm. In the old workings in advance of this, which we have been lately clearing for the purpose of pating, a shaft down for drawing and vanitation, and to open up the eastern part of the mine, the men have attained a depth of 25 fms, the old workings sill confunding. In one or two small arches left the lode is worth 2 tons of lead in a fm., and there is no doubt the "ancients" found a productive lode for a great length in this direction. Our tribute pilcies are turning our fairly, and without any change particularly to notice. In the engine, San Juan, and Shaw's shafts everything is proceeding regularly, and the work advancing.

Stock Account.—Lead ove, weighed in to Sept. 20th, 43 tons 6 cwts.; total in stock. 270 tons. Fig-lead smelled for week ending Sept. 20, 25 tons; total in stock, 396 tons. LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

#### ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING ASSOCIATION:-

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING ASSOCIATION:

I forwarded a few days since duplicates of the 16th inst. for a vessel about to sail for Jameics, with the cost-shoets for July. I expect this may be in time to go by the same opportunity. It occupied us until yesterday to effect a communication of the 22 fathom level with Taylor's shaft, where it has been effected at 3 fms. above the 22. The shaft is 6 ft. south of the level; no flookan has been met with, and the water still remains as before, from which we conclude, although the south cross-cut has been driven 3 fathoms 1 ft. (which will nearly make up the underlay), the lode from which the ore has latterly been raised is still unintersected; the cross-cut south has, therefore, been resumed. In driving the 22 fathom level in all the distance from Perseverancis shaft we had always a regular north wall, until we passed the beave referred to in my letter of the 28th of June. In the bottoms, west of Taylor's, we are down to water, which interferes with the raisings: the lode yields some good stones of ore, but the dust is very foul with mundic, and requires a great deal of labour to clean it.

#### THE BURRA BURRA MINES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have just received a full account of the annual general meeting of the shareholders in the South Australian Mining Association, held at the offices, Rundle-street, Adelaide, on the 16th April last,-W. PEACOCE Esq., in the chair,-from which it appears that the operations during that d on this extraordinary mine have been attended with a success unparalleled in the history of the company. From the directors report it ears that the copper ore raised in six months, to 31st March last, was nearly 13,000 tons, with an average produce of 21 per cent., equal to 2723 tons of fine copper, or within about 200 tons of the whole produce of Cornwall and Devon for the past quarter. The nett profits of the company for the half-year ending March, 1850, to which date the accounts

Cornwall and Devon for the past quarter. The nett profits of the company for the half-year ending March, 1850, to which date the accounts were finally made up, were, including rents and fees, 55,4481, 12s. 4d., equal to 6l. 18s. 10d. per ton profit on the ore produced; the cost of production being 91, 8s. 5d. per ton, thus yielding a larger aggregate profit than during any former period, and after paying two dividends of 20l. per share, 200 per cent. (49,280l.), their remained a balance of undivided profit of 6168l. 12s. 4d. The rents for land and buildings amount to 500l. for the half-year, and the fees to 42l. 9s. 6d. On the statement of assets and liabilities, the balance of former over the latter appears to be 128,605l. 16s. 7d., the assets amounting to 304,518l. 7s. 1d., of which amount 215,513l. was for copper and copper over the latter appears to be 128,605l. 16s. 7d., the assets amounting to 304,518l. 7s. 1d., of which amount 215,513l. was for copper and copper over the latter appears to be 128,605l. 16s. 7d., the assets amounting to 304,518l. 7s. 1d., of which amount 215,513l. was for copper and copper over in hand, and delivered to the Patent Copper Smelting Company. No better evidence of the companies' prosperity can be given than that after paying 98,560l., in four dividends, of 200 per cent. each, upwards of 17,000l. in mineral and other landed properties, about 13,000l. in buildings, 5000l. in machinery, and a considerable addition to the stores, the divisable profit on the 31st March last was within 3000l. of that shown on 31st March, 1850. The progress of the mine as regards exploration had been much impeded by water, but larger lifts were being fixed, which, with an 80-inch cylinder engine, daily expected from England, it was expected would overcome every difficulty.

From Capt. Roach's report, the riches of this mine appear inexhaustible; at Kingston's 30 fm. level north, a discovery had been made of a magnificent lode of malachie, 12 ft. wide, of the richest quality, and at the 40, west from year ended March the Sist, but for the limbs of water; the received of a powerful engine, however, will remove this difficulty, and leave full scope for working their splendid lodes to an extent hitherto scarcely imagined. Messrs. Allen, Peacock, Paxton, Featherstanhaugh, and Sanders, were re-elected directors, and Mr. C. S. Penny had resigned. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Capt. Boach, and the other officers of the mine.

Captain James Polglase, who has just returned to England from managing be Bruce Mine, Lake Superior, was presented, previous to his departure, with handsome gold watch, as a mark of the esteem and regard entertained to-ards him by those employed on the property.

### MINING APPOINTMENTS FOR THE WEEK.

- Pay at Devon Consols, Par Consols, Holmbush, Perran St. George, Polbel Jowel, Dolcoath, Stray Park, and Trannack and Bosence.

  Tamar Silvar-lead Mining Company meeting, in London, Wheal Based secount, on the mine.

  Treleigh Consols annual meeting, and Union Tin Smelling Company to London. Devon Consols and other samplings.

  Wheal Arthur meeting, in London. Ticketing at Redruth—Carn Breas after Park account, on the mine; North Pool setting; West Caradon at mees pay.
- mens pay. ay at Alfred Consols, West, Treasury, East Crofty, Phuenix, United Mines, and Wheel Adams.

# Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET, London, October 3, 1851.

ENGLISH TRON. a per ton.		0 0
Bar, bolt, & square, London £5 5-5 7 6		d
Nail rods		d
Hoops 7 0 0-7 8		1 0
Sheets (singles)	FOREIGN COPPER.	
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport 4 7 6-4 10	South American, in bond 77	0-87
Refined metal, Wales* 3 0 0-3 5	ENGLISH LEAD. g	
Do. anthracite* 3 10 0	Pigper ton 17	0 0
Pigs in Wales 8 0 0	Sheet	
Do. do. forge 2 5 0-2 10		0 0
Do., No. 1, Clyde .net cash 1 19 6-2 0 6		0 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron		0 0
for bars, rails, &c., free on \$ 3 10 0	Trinto district	0 0
hoard at Nawnorts	1 mont and	0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler } 4 10 0	FOREIGN LEAD. A	
plates, &c., ditto 4 10 0	Spanish, in bond 17	0 0
tirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow 2 15 0	ENGLISH TIN.	
Toughened Pigs in Wales 3 10-3 15	Block per cut. 4	0
taffordshire bars at the works 5 5 0	Bar 4	0
Buils 4 15 0-5 10	Refined 4 1	
Chairs (Clyde) 4 0 0		, 0
mairs (Ciyae) 4 0 0	FOREIGN TIN &	
FOREIGN IRON. b	Banca, H. C 4	
wedish	Straits 3 19	0
CND 17 10 0	TIN-PLATES.	
SI	IC Coke per box 1	0
lourieff	IC Charcoal 1	6
ndian Charcoal Pigs in London 5 10 0		0
ndian Charcoal Figs in London 5 10 0		0
FOREIGN STEEL.	SPELTER. 28	
wedish keg 15 0 0	Plates, warehoused per ton 14 &	0
Oitto faggot 15 0 0	Ditto, to arrive 14 5	0
	ZINC. B	
ENGLISH COPPER. d	English sheet per ton 21	0
sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb. 0 0 9		
Tough cakeper ton 84 0 0	QUICESILVERO per lb. 3s 6	CE .

Terms.—a, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; b, ditto; c, ditto; d, 6 months, or 2½ is; c, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; f, ditto; g, ditto; h, ditto; i, ditto; k, nc, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; m, net cash; n, 3 months, or ½ p. c. dis.; c, ditto; b Cold-blast, free on board in Wales.

† Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per

We see that the second of the

GLASGOW, Ocr. 2.—A good business has been done in pig-iron during the week, an rices are again advancing. The shipments are also increasing, more vessels having one into the harbour, and there is a large quantity waiting for slipment. Several fur aces have been put out of blast, and more are likely to follow, as the quality of iron roduced at some of the works is so inferior, that it is very difficult of sale, which occur from the ironstone being so exhausted in the district, and inferior, brought from a dis-

substituted.

Mixed Nos. good brands, free on board here, 39s. 6d. per ton, nett cash.

No. 1, 40s. 6d. ,,

Mixed Nos. Gartsherrie ,, 40s. 0d. ,,

EXPORTS OF METALS TO ALL INDIA FROM LONDON AND LIVERPOOL,

Metals.					851.		1851
Spelter Tons							
Copper							
Iron, British, bars							
, rails	-	 7280		728	*****	-	
Ditto, Foreign	891	 182		770		709	- 12
Tin-plates Boxes							
Lead Tons							
Steel							
Quicksilver Bottles	22	 118	** ** **	96	*****	-	

MINES.—In the early part of the week the market presented quite a languid character for almost every description of shares, but we are glad to report that in the last few days it has returned to a more satisfactory condition; the mines operated in being both dividend and speculative whilst some concerns, which have lately been at high prices, show symptoms of an early approximation to their intrinsic value. The market is toms of an early approximation to the majority of sellers, and is likely so to continue, in consequence of the shares having been burthened originally with premiums, which vanish when the excitement which created them is over. The only other noticeable feature of the market is that dividend mines are in the ascendant, and in many cases enquiries are made without finding sellers. The news from the mining districts is, generally, of a satisfactory character, that from Ireland particularly so.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing, 4367 tons, amounted to 20,700l. 11s., the average produce and standard being 74, 103l. 2s. The corresponding sale last month was 78, 102l. 2s. to 20,700/. 11s., the

### DIVIDENDS MADE IN SEPTEMBER.

men wisdom with those - more lower and	Per	sh	are.		Amo	ount		
Devon Great Consols	£ 5	0	0		£5120	0	0	
Wheal Buller	12	10	0		3200	. 0	0	
Carn Brea	2	0	0		2000	0	0	4
East Wheal Rose	12	10	0		1600	0	0	
Alfred Consols	0	6	0		1536	0	0	
South Frances	6	0	0	********	1488	0	.0	т.
Great Polgooth	0	2	0		1000	0	0	
Wheal Lovel	2	0	0		860	0	0	
North Roskear	6	0	0		840	0	0	
Traviskey	6	10	0		780	0	0	
West Caradon	2	10	0		640	0	0	
South Caradon	2	10	0		640	0	0	
South Caradon	2	10	0		640	0	0	
United Mines (Gwennap)	3	10	0		500	0	0	
Levant	2	0	0		320	0	0	
Trehane	1	0	0		256	0	0	
Kirkeudbrightshire	0	5	0		196	10	0	
Spearne Consols	0	2	6		128	0	0	

Total dividends ......£21,104 10 0

The dividends declared in July amounted to 28,0781.; and those in August to 16,727l. 16s.—making the total for the quarter, 65,910l. 6s.

Mines. P	er share	. An	nount.	Mines.	Per	share.	Am	oun
reat Wh. Alfred 4		£2048		Okel Tor			£512	0
rince Albert	0 5 0			Appledore			512	0
ast Basset	5 0 0	1280	00	Trethevy	1	00	512	0
reat Sheba	1 50	1280	00	Tremar	0	10 0	470	0
orth Buller	1 00	1200	00	South Trelawny	2	00	396	0
oringdon Park	1 00	1024	00	East Balleswidden	0	76	384	0
ast Boringdon	0 10 9	1024	00	Dolfrwynog	0	00	375	0
wardreath	2 0 0	1024	00	Carvannal	0	6 2	325	12
Vest Wh. Alfred	1 00	1024	00	Wheal Caroline	.3	00	300	0
lijah and Went	1 00	1024	00	Trelyon	0	10 0	300	0
Vheal Carpenter	1 00	1024	0.0	Wheal Speedwell	0	5 4	273	1
idney Godolphin.	1 00	1024	00	Moditonham and?	0	50	256	0
Theul Robins	0 10 0	1024	00	Maraborough.	U	00	200	0
odmin Wh. Mary	1 00	1024	0 0	Old Brimpts	. 0	10 0	256	0
eter Tavy and?	1 00	1000		South Plain Wood	0	50	256	0
Mary Tavy 5	1 00	1000	00	Gonamena	1	00	256	0
ast Wheal Russell	0 5 0	1000	001	Cefn Cam	. 2	00	250	0
Theal Lemon	1 0 0		0 0	Cyfannedd Fawr	0	00	250	0
Vest Towan	2 00		0.01	Wheal May	0	.8 0	235	10
evon & Courtenay		804	15 0	Wheal Prudence	0	12 6	160	0
Theal Russell	0 40	800	00	Tokenbury	1	00	128	0
Vheal Susan	0 15 0	750	00	Brilford	0	10 0	128	0
sgair Llee	0 10 0	640	0.01	Cockley Beck	0	26	125	0
Theal Comfort		640	0.0	Wheal Sithney	0	10 0	121	0
relusback	0 10 0		0.0	Tregorden	0	10 0	112	0
refusis		812		Craddock Moor		10 0	105	10
Vest Frances	1 00	. 812	0 0	West Damsel	0	\$ 0	64	0
elant Consols	3 00	512	00	North Trelawny	0	10	53	0
orth Robert	0 10 0		0.0				-	450

Besides & call of 11. 10s. per share in Raleigh Mine.

Besides a call of 1l. los. per share in Raleigh Mine.

The foregoing list requires some explanation. It should be taken into account that the following mines are about to, or have just set to work steam-engines for the purpose of developing the mines in depth, part of such calls being nocessary to pay for the expense thereof—vis.: Great Wheal Alfred, East Basset, Ulijah, Wheal Carpenter, Boringdon Park, Tywardreath, Wheal Lemon, East Wheal Rassell, Appledore, Okel Tor, Tremar, Wheal Speedwell, and Moditonham. Carvannal is erecting a steam winding-engine and sinking a new shaft. Old Brimpts and Peter Tavy are putting up new stamps. Prince Albert, Great Sheba, Devon and Courtenay, Wheal Russell, and Wheal Robins, are erecting water-wheels for pumping. West Wheal Alfred is setting up flat-rods, and getting the

mine in regular working order. Sidney Godolphin is preparing a 30-fm plunger-lift.

We this week present our readers with the usual summary of the quarterly sales of copper, lead, and tin, the former of which may be relied on for correctness as far as the public sales by ticketing are referred to; the two latter must be considered only as near the true amount as our endeavours from every source with which we are acquainted, where information is to be obtained, enables us to furnish it. Of tin, in particular, our returns are very meagre, compared with the quantity raised. It will be observed that a considerable falling off has taken place in the sales of copper, English and foreign, as compared both with the last quarter, and the corresponding one of 1850.

In the Metal Market—Copper is steady: a large quantity has arrived.

the corresponding one of 1850.

In the Metal Market—Copper is steady: a large quantity has arrived from Coquimbo, but was sold prior to reaching here: several cargoes have also arrived from Russia, but not yet offered for sale.—In Lead some large sales have been made, at lower rates.—English Refined Tin is in good demand for the manufacture of Tin Plates. Bar and Block in fair request, at the quotations. Foreign suffered slightly from some parcels being pressed for immediate cash, but the market has now quite recovered. Duty was paid on 2467 cwts. during September. East India Tin has slightly declined.—In Tin Plates, owing to the manufacturers' old contracts having run out, and being anxious for fresh orders, the prices have somewhat declined, but large purchases have been made for all parts. The following is the quantity of plates shipped from L'varpool during the following mouths:

March.—Boxes 39,807 July.—Boxes 36,344

April 60,377 August 36,938

May 42,621 June 25,990

The shipment to New York alone during September was 12,931 boxes.

About 100 tons of Spelter have been sold at 141 2s. 6d., Oct. and Nov.

About 100 tons of Spelter have been sold at 141.2s. 6d., Oct. and Nov. shipment; 500 tons at same price, prompt middle of Jan., and 575 tons on the spot, at 141. for shipment. Small cakes, fit for the Bombay market, are scarce and wanted, and would sell at 141.10s. The stock on the 30th

on the spot, at 141. for shipment. Small cakes, fit for the Bombay market, are scarce and wanted, and would sell at 141. 10s. The stock on the 30th September was 13,569 tons.

The accounts from Bombay state that the business transacted in metals has been large in nearly all descriptions, with a general rise in prices, with the exception of iron hoops, faggot, steel, and South American copper, which continue at former quotations.

The London imports for the week comprise—from Hamburg, 2285 plates spelter; Adelaide, 100 tons copper ore; Antwerp, 61 casks 241 sheets zinc; Petersburg, 5605 ingots copper; Cronstadt, 2982 ingots copper, 4206 plates copper; Ceylon, 689 casks, 164 barrels, and 59 bars plumbago; Stettin, 80 tons spelter; Dantzic, 1284 plates spelter; Seville, 1290 bars 859 pigs lead, 772 quis. lead ore; Calcutta, 470 slabs tin.

At Hull—from Hamburg, 4526 plates spelter.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from Havannah, 230 tons copper ore; Cuba, 550 tons ditto; Marseilles, a cargo of ditto in bulk and casks. The cargo of copper ore from Algiers consisted of 125 tons.

With the manifestation of some demand for the Indian markets, silver at length wears a more settled appearance. The amount now pressing on the market has been placed at 5s. 04d, per ounce, and Mexican dollars are firm at 4s. 10gd. The price of silver will not be affected by the several arrivals at the various outports by the Franklin, Tagus, and Emperor, as these supplies are almost entirely in gold. Foreign gold in coin, 3l. 17s. 5d. per ounce; ditto, in bars, 3l. 17s. 9d. per ounce.

per ounce; ditto, in bars, 3l. 17s. 9d. per ounce.

The ticketings for 100 tons of Laxey (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 15l. 15s. by the Tamar Smelting Co., to 18l. 3s. by Walker, Parker and Co. The ticketings for 100 tons of Newtonards (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 7l. 14s., by Pontifex and Wood, to 10l. 1s. 6d., by Newton, and Co. Court Grange sold 20 tons of silver-lead ore, at 14l. 2s. 6d. per ton; and 6 tons, at 11l. 5s. per ton.

The Keswick Mines sold 16 tons of lead ore, at 9l. 5s. per ton.

Great Polgooth sold a parcel of tin, value 148l. 12s.

The Black Craig Mines sold 26 tons of lead ore during the past month, 130 tons of which were raised in that time, producing 124ll. There is every prospect of increasing the returns, the mine being considerably improved, and a vast deal of ore ground laid open. We expect, therefore, the time is not far distant when we shall have the pleasing duty of adding its name to our list of dividend-paying mines.

the time is not far distant when we shall have the pleasing duty of adding its name to our list of dividend-paying mines.

At the Tywarnhayle Mines, 592 tons of copper ore are for sale on Thursday, and there will be about 40 tons of lead and silver ore for the two months. The stopes generally are looking tolerably well. The lead lode at Wheal Clarence is improving at almost every point, and this part of the concern presents a very favourable appearance.

he Carn Brea Mines have declared their 80th dividend-21, per share The Carn Brea Mines have declared their 80th dividend—2l. per share. At South Caradon bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—By copper ore sold, 3822l. 18s. 2d.—Labour cost for May and June, 2553l. 3s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 540l. 9s. 10d.; lord's dues, 161l. 14s. 2d.; shows two months profit, 567l. 5s. 7d.; add balance in hand, 485l. 18s. 8d.—1053l. 4s. 3d.—Deduct dividend, 640l.: leaves balance to next account, 413l. 4s. 3d. The new lode, now called Trewren's, is looking well, and opening good tribute ground. Webb's lode is greatly improved—five levels driving on it, producing from 1½ to 2 tons per fm., and a winax below the 50 yielding 5 tons per fm. The south lodes are much as usual. Kittow's shaft is holed to the 50 fm. level, where the lode is exceedingly promising, and laying open good tribute ground. The shaft is sinking with all speed, to get another level under.

Tresavean Mineaccounts for July and Aug. show—Tutwork and wages

Tresavean Mine accounts for July and Aug. show—Tutwork and wages for July, 3981. 7s. 11d.; ditto August, 3641. 14s. 4d.; tributers' balances, 4161. 15s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 4981. 9s. 9d.—16781. 7s. 11d.—Copper ore sold (less dues), 9371. 16s. 11d.; tin ores (less dues), 2661. 1s. 5d.; sundry credits, 3461. 4s. 10d.; received towards call made 28th Jan., 221. 19s. leaving balance, carried on, of 1051. 14s. 9d.; in addition to that of July 26, 1461. 16s. 11d., making the total deficit 2521. 11s. 8d. [The report is among our Mining Correspondence.]

26, 1464. 16s. 11d., making the total deficit 2524. 11s. 8d. [The report is among our Mining Correspondence.]

The Trethellan Mine accounts to the 30th Sept. show—Labour cost for May, June, July, and Aug., 457l. 12s.; merchants' bills, 120l. 13s. 4d.=578l. 5s. 11d.—Copper ores sold May 29 and July 24 (less lord's dues, 36l. 1s. 9d.), 505l. 5s. 2d.; West Trethellan Adventurers for materials, 38l. 19s. 6d.: showing loss of 34l. 1s. 3d.—against which there is a balance from last account in favour of mine, 127l. 3s. 1d.: leaving balance to next account, 93l. 1s. 10d.

At West Trethellan meeting, on Transley, the accounts for four months.

to next account, 93l. 1s. 10d.

At West Trethellan meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for four months ending August showed—Mine cost and materials, 179l.3s. 6d.—By balance from last account, 27l. 0s. 4d.; ores sold (less dues), 67l. 1s. 10d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 85l. 1s. 4d.

At West Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and August showed—Balance last account, 185l. 15s.; ores sold (less dues), 314l.6s.8d.; sundry receipts, 1l. 16s.2d.; call in July, 200l.—701l. 17s. 10d.—To costs and materials, 665l. 7s. 10.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 36l. 10s.

To costs and materials, 665l. 7s. 10.: leaving balance in layout venturers, 86l. 10s.

At the Sidney Godolphin meeting, on the 22d September, the accounts showed—Balance due end of March, 914l. 11s. 9d.; mine cost for April, May, June, and July, 587l. 4s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 221l. 18s. 11d.=1723l. 15s. 1d.—Beceived on account of arrears of call, 7l. 10s.; on account of third call, 995l. 7s.: leaves balance due, 720l. 18s. 1d. Arrears of call, 28l. 13s. A call of 1l. per share was made, and the arrears to be legally enforced, unless paid within one mouth. [The report of Capts. J. Vivian, M. W. Martin, and R. Pope, is among the Mining Correspondence.]

At Wheal Robins meeting, on the 30th of Sept., the accounts, showing balance of 13l. 19s. 11d. against adventurers, and balance of libilities over

At Wheal Robins meeting, on the 30th of Sept., the accounts, showing balance of 13d. 19s. 11d. against adventurers, and balance of liabilities over assets of 784l. 11s. 6d., were submitted and passed. A call of 10s. per share was made. [The agent's report will be found in another column.]

At South Plain Wood general meeting, in Vere-street, on the 30th Sept. (F. N. F. Gabriel, E-q., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance at last meeting, 152l. 5s. 10d.; arrears of calls since paid, 94l. 15s.; paid account of call of 6s. per share 30th July, 219l. 6s.—466l. 6s. 10d.—Meecost (less merchants' bills), 81l. 10s. 10d.; July ditto, 69l. 15s. 11d.; merchants' bills paid since last account, 122l. 8s. 1d.; rent of Horsey Hill to Midstummer, 24l. 10s.; showing balance in favour of adventurers, 168l. 2s.—The assets are: Balance of cash, 168l. 2s.; arrears of calls, 103l. 3s.—27ll. 5s.—The liabilities: merchants' bills, &c., 191l. 4s. 11d.; August cost, 86l. 17s. 9d.—278l. 2s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made, and all shares forfeited on which any call was then in arrear, which the committee were directed to sell, pursuant to the rules of the cost-book, at any time after the 14th October, but with power to remit the forfeiture on payment of arrears by that day. A committee of inquiry was appointed to consider the present prospects of the adventure, and to report generally on the condition of the mine to the next general meeting, convened for that and other purposes, and that Messrs. Bird, Vine, Osborn, Miller, and Birch, form such committee. [Capt. Stephens' report is inserted among our Mining Correspondence.]

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At Bodmin Wheal Mary meeting, on the 24th September, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 409l. 13s. 8d., to meet which, and the current expenditure required for further prosecution of the mine, a call of 1l. per share was made.

At Wheal Susan meeting, on the 19th inst., the accounts showed—Ba-

of 1l. per share was made.

At Wheal Susan meeting, on the 19th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 637l. 7s. 2d.; tutwork for March, April, May, and June, 276l. 9s. 9d.; tribute part for four months, 24l. 18s. 7d.; merchants' bills, 158l. 8s. 6d.=1097l. 4s.—By call in April, 500l.; copper ore sold, 54l. 19s.: tin, 9l. 10s. 4d.: leaves balance to next account, 534l. 0s. 8dl. A call of 15s. per share was made. Three shafts have been cleared and made good to the 15 and 21 fm. levels. The 21 west shows in the back good stones of ore, and in the bottom bunches have been passed over. The back 15f the 15 will be taken away on tribute at 15s. in 1l.—the ore appears to dipwest. In a few fathoms further driving the 21 they expect to cut a cross-course and enter the elvan channel of country, thought well of by miners of repute. The ground from the 21 to the 28 will work at from 8s. to 10s. tribute, and raise ores for regular samplings.

of repute. The ground from the 21 to the 28 will work at from 8s. to 10s. tribute, and raise ores for regular samplings.

At Raleigh Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for April, May, June, and July showed—Mine cost and merchants' bills, 606l. 10s. 1d.—By calls, 480l.: leaving balance against adventurers, 126l. 10s. 1d.—A call of 1l. 10s. per share was made.

At Trebell Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed balance in favour of the company of 1353l. 3s. 7d. The purchase of the engine, stamps, &c., of Runnaford Coombe Mine, was agreed to, and immediate orders given for its removal and erection on this mine, when returns of tin can be made.

can be made.

A special general meeting of Wheal Vincent adventurers, of a most satisfactory character, was held at the offices, King-street, on the 30th Sept., the arrears of calls (except an inconsiderable sum) being all paid, and the mine reported as bearing unmistakable evidences of wealth from the operations of the streamers over the north lode, where, at the shallow depths of their workings, they were taking away large quantities of tin. The mine will go to work, and the lode be cut in the 20 fm. level, for the sum of 50t., as soon as there is water to work the wheel; and the present hede of of the sum of 50t. as soon as there is water to work the wheel; and the present body of adventurers will cheerfully pay any further call necessary for the erection of a steam-engine, the prospects of the mine fully warranting the outlay.

At Cwmystwyth Mine the sampling of lead ore is expected to be 50 tons.

Six men are driving east in Pengilan. The lode in the winze under level

Vaur, and in Kingside adit, is turning out good ore, but the ground is hard.

At Boringdon Park Mine another parcel of rich silver-lead ore is being

prepared for market.

At Kilbricken Mine, in the 20 fm. level, lode varies from 2 to 8 ft. wide. yielding rich stones of lead embedded in a most congenial stratum, some of which weighing 1 cut., are to be seen at the offices in Cornhill—the assays from which, by Messrs. Johnson and Co., we expect to announce in

next publication.
t the Molland Mines, the lode in the bottom of the shaft is reported to yield 1 ton of rich copper ore per fm.

At Caradon Wood, the water-wheel is expected to be set to work in

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about a fortnight.

The mines of Cardiganshire have been favoured with heavy showers of rain; consequently the operations, which have been seriously retarded by the long drought, are in a situation to resume work, and much larger returns of mineral produce are anticipated for the next quarter.

At East Daren, the new 30-ft, wheel was put to work on the 22d Sept., and has nearly forked the water to the 20 fm. level, so that the ends will

and has nearly forked the water to the 20 fm, level, so that the ends will be progressing very shortly.

At Cwm Erfin the crushing-mill will be at work in a short time. They have a good lode in the eastern end in the 45, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The 10 east will turn out about 17 cwts. per fm., and the stopes from 10 to 12 cwts.

At Merllyn Mine, the report (which is inserted in full among our Mining Correspondence) shows the lode to be worth 12l. per fm. in the shaft, and 15l. per fm. in the 16 fm. level. The lode in the 15 yard level is worth 25l., and the rise in the back 15l. per fm.

At the Carbona Tin Mines, between Crowan and Hayle, the produce for Sept. is 64 tons, and that expected for the present month 100 tons, of tin stuff. The engine-shaft is down to a 45 fm. level; the lode improves as it deepens; the ground is driven at the 35, for 25s. and 30s. per fm.; the 45, at 2l.; all opening well for the tributers. The concern is in 2000 shares, of 4l. each. A full report will be found among the British Mines. Several meetings have already been held in the Peak district of Derby-

45, at 24; all opening well for the tributers. The concern is in 2000 shares, of 44 each. A full report will be found among the British Mines. Several meetings have already been held in the Peak district of Derbyshire, to consider the present state of the mineral laws and customs of the Wapentake, and an important one is advertised to take place at the Moot Hall, Wirksworth, on Monday, to consider the propriety of memoritalising the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster to introduce a Bill into Parliament to define and amend the mineral customs, and to promote the better administration of justice in the Barmote Courts. The late Act of Parliament is not considered efficient.

Wheal Trewane, which, through some disagreement among the shareholders has, for many months, been nearly idle, has passed into the hands of a new city company; and from the active preparations making for spirited operations, and the indications of the silver-lead lodes in the sett, it is expected speedily to take its place in the list of dividend-paying mines. Some shareholders recently sent Capt. Hosking to inspect the mine, whose report will be found among our Mining Correspondence.

At South, Tolgus, the lode in the 54 east yields \(\frac{1}{2}\) ton per fm.; in the 42 west 1 ton; in the 42 west, on Youren's lode, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) ton; east, 1 ton; in the 32 east, \(\frac{3}{4}\) ton per fathom. All the ore is of excellent produce, and the prospects generally are exceedingly good.

At Wheal Precious the ground is harder in the 12 cross-cut, and letting out much water—expecting to intersect the lode next week. In the shallow add it it is from 9 to 18 in. wide—good gossan and spote of ore; the end at present more sparry. Driving north and south the ground is favourable. At Wheal Fanny, some fine stones of lead ore have been taken out of the old workings.

At Wheal Fanny, some fine stones of lead ore have been taken out of the old workings.

We have repeatedly, as our readers are aware, directed public attention to the great and evidently growing importance of the Tavistock district, as the mineral field to which we must look for the development of the treasures of the earth, to counteract the effect of diminished supply and total extinguishment of some of our older mines. The geological structure of many parts of that district, the favourable angular position of the lodes, and the well-known productiveness of many of those wrought on, give promise of success sufficiently hopeful to keep alive the spirit of enterprise in that direction. But although on the western side of the town of Tavistock some of our best mines are now working with the richest results, the great mineral field in the same tract, and under even more favourable conditions, considered geologically, on the eastern side, has remained a sealed book, its contents unexplored—in fact, as truly a virgin soil as the Pampas of South America, or the gold bearing regions of California or the Australias—Wheal Friendship, which has yielded enormous profits for a period of 60 or 70 years continuously, and which is still remunerating her proprietors, being the only copper mine in the district, up to a very recent period. The discoveries which have been made in the Devon Burra Burra Mine have at length given an impulse in the right direction, and we hear that the whole of the ground in the neighbourhood has been taken up by the most eminent mining men—not for the purpose of selling shares in the market, but solely with a view to legitimate mining. Among others, we hear that Mr. Josiah Hitchins, and his friends, have taken the parallel ground to the Devon Burra Burra, part of Whitchurch Down, and that Capt. James Carpenter, and other experienced miners, are sanguine as to the feasilt, We understand a powerful engine will be erected there also, and we expect to witness shortly a good array of engines at work in t the old workings. we expect to witness shortly a good array of engines at work in that in-teresting neighbourhood.

During the week, shares have been sold in Alfred Consols, West Alfred, Tremayne, Wheal Robins, Kirkcudbrightshire, Bargally, Speedwell, United Mines, South Caradon, Samson, Trannack and Bosence, Trehane, Merllyn, Mining Company of Iroland, Wicklow Copper Mine, North Robert, Nant-y-Car, Caradon Wood, Helvellyn, East Boringdon, Chyprase Consols, Tremar, Devon Consols North, West Polgooth, Devon Great Consols, Treviskey and Barrier, West Providence, Trelawny, Wheal Ruth, Mary Ann, Kilbricken, Penzance Consols, Hingston Down, South Tamar, South Tolgus, Wheal Arthur (Calstock), Bedford United, Wheal Lemon, Bodmin Consols, Hennock, East Tamar, Wheal Harriet, Wheal Russell, Pendarves and St. Aubyn, Wheal Williams, Raleigh, Condurrow, Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers, Wheal Williams, Raleigh Mine, Condurrow, &c.

In Foreign shares, transactions have taken place in United Mexican, Cobre; and Worthing, at an advance.

From Linares the advices are to the 20th Sept. The 55, west of Wilson Tons Price p. ton. Purchasers.

| Policy | Process | Pro

moderate tribute ground. The tribute pitches are turning out fairly. Lead ore weighed in to the 20th Sept., 43 tons 6 cwts.: total in stock, 270 tons. Pig-lead smelted, 25 tons: in stock, 396½ tons.

From Santiago de Cuba the advices are dated the 23d August. When the communication with Taylor's shaft had been effected to the 22 fathom level, no flookan had been met with, and the water remained as before, from which it is inferred that the lode from which the ore had latterly been raised is still unintersected. The cross-cut south is, therefore, continued on, and the next advices are likely to prove the correctness of this supposition. The report of the annual meeting of the South Australian Mining Association, which will be found in another column, will be read with much interest. The progress of the Burra Burra has been successful beyond a parallel in the history of this extraordinary mine. In six months nearly 13,000 tons of copper ore were raised, with an average produce of 21 per cent., representing, within 200 tons, as much fine copper as was raised during the past quarter in the entire counties of Cornwall and Devon. New discoveries had been made, and there is every probability that future operations will realise still larger profits.

during the past quarter in the entire counties of Cornwall and Devon. New discoveries had been made, and there is every probability that future operations will realise still larger profits.

The Australian Mining Company have advices to 30th May. The following is an extract from the manager's report:—

Capt. Phillips had received all the castings for the stamping machinery. The lode in Polkinghorne's winze is looking something better; we are also getting some good ore from the 15 fm. level in Downe's Mine, and have passed through a good banch of ore in Hagens' lode. When Wotton's shalt is completed—say, by the beginning of July—what with these improvements, the north ead mine coming into play, and the stampers in full work, we shall at last lave passed the turning point in the tide of our affairs, and shall thenceforth cease to be such an unceasing drag as we have hitherto been upon the means of the directors. I judge that the stampers should bring us funds to the value of about 9000l, per annum; and from what I have seen under ground, I believe the statement to last for two years; while in Baker's lode in the 10, and downwards from tience, the lode appears to continue productive of, at all events, halvans; so that I do not anticipate, from present appearances, any interruption to the regular supply from the stampers. This is, of course, leaving entirely out of consideration the question of our likelihood of again meeting the richer deposits as we proceed,

Advices have been received from Australia a fortnight later than our last intelligence. Nothing had transpired to throw any doubt on the fact of gold promising a large yield, but the severity of the winter at Bathurst was driving many diggers away; those, however, properly prepared were getting a good deal of gold. New diggings are said to be discovered daily; and it is reported that Government will have a conveyance, three times a week, to bring gold to Sydney, for which they will receive a per centage.

The municipal council of Brussels, in its last sittin

#### THE MINING EXCHANGE-OFFICIAL SHARE LIST.

—Your Journal has already published, as a gratuitous benefit to general traffickers ing property, "The Mining Exchange Official Share List" and proceedings, whereby the orun might read, if they choose, what kind of stock should be invested in, and

Sir.—Your Journal has already published, as a gratuitous benefit to general traffickers in mining property, "The Mining Exchange Official Share List "and proceedings, whereby those who run might read, if they choose, what kind of stock should be invested in, and how to effect it.

The rules of the Mining Exchange have been altered, and the place of the Exchange removed to this Hall, in compliance with what seemed a prevalent wish, with a view to a large influx of members.

This such efforts to combine mining men into a tacit resolve upon elevating their commercial pursuit have not fully succeeded, should be a matter of regret, and not of compliant, especially by those who are fully sware that the "rank and gross" things in the Share List are nurtured by only a paucity of the mining agents and speculators.

The members of the Mining Exchange are chiefly commission agents or dealers, and it is, therefore, preposterously absurd and mean to expect that the information and advantages found by them within the Exchange are to be conferred, as of course, upon particular non-subscribers, or the general public.

If it be said the subscription to the Mining Exchange is too high.—I answer, it is only in proportion; to the expenses; but that, if mining men came forward, as they undoubtedly should, to assist in establishing a bond file mining men came forward, as they undoubtedly should, to assist in establishing a bond file mining men came forward, as they undoubtedly should, to assist in establishing a bond file mining men came forward, as they undoubtedly should, to assist in establishing a bond file mining men came forward, as they undoubtedly should, to assist in establishing a bond file mining men came forward, as they undoubtedly should, to assist in establishing a bond file mining men came forward, as they undoubtedly should, to assist in establishing a bond file mining men came forward, as they undoubtedly should, to the number of 100—the administon fecond be reduced more than one-half: seeding, however, that your a

[We have received the Share List as arranged by Mr. Stride, and which appears to be ooth explanatory and comprehensive; but the alterations are so numerous, and the arrangement so varied from our present form, that we have no time even to examine into its practicability; we must, therefore, defer its consideration until our next Journal.]

A M. Montheulin, of Paris, lately deceased, has left a legacy of 4007. to any person who shall invent the means of guiding balloons in a straight line-

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.- In consequence of the unfavourable state of the wind and weather, nothing further was done to the submarine cable until Sunday, when the breeze moderated, and by five o'clock in the afternoon a coil Sunday, when the oreeze moderated, and by five o'clock in the afternoon a coil of gutta percha covered wire was attached to it; and after safely reaching the shore the remaining portion was buried in the sand above low-water mark, where it will remain until sufficient iron-covered cable is made to replace it. The experiments tried by firing cannon on Dover heights, by a battery on the French const, communicating by Henley's magneto-electric, Reid's double needle, and Brett's printing telegraphs, proved that the communication and insulation were perfect, and Paris is now in direct instantaneous communication with the British Court.

The Committee beg to announce that subscriptions may be paid to the East Cornwall Bank, at Liskeard and Bodmin; the Cornish Bank, Truro, Redruth, and Falmouth; Messrs. Bolithos, bankers, Pensance and St. Ives; Mr. Canne's Bank, Pensance; or to either of the following gentlemen—vis.: Mr. H. Grylls (the Treasurer), Redruth; Mr. R. Pearce, Penzance; Mr. S. James, St. Just; Mr. R. E. Michell, Marazion; Capt. Thomas Richards, Foundry House, Hayle; Mr. R. H. Pike, Camborne; Mr. W. Burgess, Hilogan; Mr. Pryor, Town-hall, Redruth; Mr. Little, Redruth; Mr. E. H. Hawke, Tolgulla, St. Day; Mr. H. Pearce, Royal Hotel, Truro; Mr. R. B. Broad, Falmouth; Mr. J. Morcom, St. Austell; and Mr. Field, Mining Exchange, London.

No subscription to exceed Five Shillings.
No subscription to exceed Five Shillings.
Redruth, Oct. 2, 1861.

Hon. Secretary to the Committee.

### LEAD ORES.

DIL	DINGS FOR 10 AND O TONS DILVER-LILED ONE FROM COCKE	****	· GE	***
	Bidders: Sold at Aberystwith, 26th Sept.	Amo	nunt	Bid.
	Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers) £14 2 6 and		5	0
	Sims, Willyams, Nevill and Co 13 12 6 ,,	10	16	0
	Thomas Somers 12 13 6 ,,		3	
	Tamar Smelting Company 11 12 6 ,,	7	10	0
		. 1.		
	TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS LAKEY LEAD	DRE.		
	Bidders. Douglas, Isle of Man, Sept. 27.	Amou	nt i	Bid.
	Walker, Parker, and CoDee Bank (purchasers)	£18	3	0
	Mather and CoBagillt	. 17	14	6
	Newton, Keates, and CoBagillt	. 17	13	6
	John P. Eyton-Lianerchymor			0
	Sims, Williams, Nevill, and CoLlanelly	16	15	0
	Thomas Somers-Bristol		1	6
	Tamar Smelting Company—Beeralston	15	5	0

KGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTOWARD'S LEAD OR		
Douglas, Isle of Man, October 1. Amo	unt	Big
tes, and Co. (purchasers) £10	1	6
	6	0
nra 8	9	6
ns. Nevill. and Co 9	16	6
	14	0
ett, and Co 9	2	6
	5	0
Sold at Newcastle.	19	
-	Douglas, Isle of Man, October 1. Ame tes, and Co. (purchasers)	Douglas, Isle of Man, October 1. Amount tes, and Co. (purchasers)

# Black Craig 40 £ 9 6 0 H. L. Paterson. ditto 40 10 0 0 Richardson & Co. ditto 50 9 10 0 Shield & Turnbull. Sild on the Mine.

BLACK TIN

#### COPPER ORES.

Mine	18.	1	Cons		Prod.	1	Price		Mines.	Ton	8.	Prod.	Pri	ce.
Cobre								0	Chill	53		451 £3	1	r
ditto			82		16	11	19	0	ditto					ě
ditto			81		16	12	1	0	ditto					ľ
ditto			60		16	12	2	0	ditto					Ö
ditto			58		231	18	1	6	ditto					- 6
ditto			47		231	. 17	15	6	ditto					ě
ditto			43		244	18	13	6	ditto					ĕ
ditto			23		19	14	8	6	Berehaven					ď
ditto			12		814	60	0	0	ditto					ď
ditto			91		164	12	7	6	ditto					ı,
ditto			90		164	12	4	0	Knockmahon					ı,
ditto	***		68		164	12	3	6	ditto					6
ditto			67		241	18	8	6						ĕ
ditto			63		244	18	12	6	ditto					ď
ditto			49		241	. 18	14	6	Kaw-aw					o
ditto			48		164	12	1	6	ditto					ŏ
ditto			22		194	15	1	6	ditto					ĕ
chill			54		464	36	0	0	ditto					ã
						TO	TAL	P	RODUCE.				14	
lobre .			.100	00	£148	851	11	6 1	Berehaven		281	£206!		0
hill			. 35	07	119	984	9	0	Knockmahon		967	1546	13	
			- 01	K	0W-0W			- 1	97 £989 19			1046	10	

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED. 

Copper Ores for Sale October 21.—Bereinaven, 600—Cobre, 450—Burra Burra, 187—Knockmahon, 158—Dudley Slag, 137—Havannah, 70—New Zealand, 43—Maryport, 9—Total, 1654 tons (21-ewis.)

Total ..... 2042 £31,437 12 0

#### AVERAGES.

1	Produce.	Pr	ice.	S	tanda	rđ.
British Foreign	24 9-16	£ 6 1	1 6 2 6	£9	9 3 5 0	6
Sale					6 14	0
Totals-British,	, 548; Foreign, 1	494 =	2042	tons (21 cwts.)	)	

	a Otara Diletoni	0.40	, roreign, i	*5*	204		ons (at ca	18.7			
	A	ER	AGES OF L	AST 8	SAI	E.					
		Pr	oduce.	Pr	ice.			Sta	inda	rđ.	
British Foreign		9 17	11-16 15-16	£ 7	3	6		£96	14	0	
	Sale	12	4	£11	5	0		£89	11	0	
	Totals -British	662	; Foreign, 1:	227 =	188	9 t	ons (21-cwt	8.)			

#### COPPER ORES.

Sampled Sept, 17, and Sold at White's Hotel, Pool, October 2.

Mines.	Tons.		Pri	ce.	Mines. Tons.	Pric	ī.
Tincroft	72	£		6	Camborne Vean 70 £2	8	
ditto	70	****	4 5	6	ditto 52 4	8	1
ditto	61		2 8	0	Stray Park 25 2	0	1
ditto	60	****	1 19	0	Wheal Francis 73 4	0	ij
ditto	56	****	3 12	0	ditto 66 3	0	ľ
ditto	55		5 2	6	ditto 48 4	10	1
ditto	51	****	5 1	0	ditto 38 4	18	1
ditto	48		3 14	0	East Pool 77 3	6	1
ditto	47	****	7 8	0	ditto 65 4	10	1
ditto	45		1 19	0		12	ľ
ditto	41		3 0	0	ditto 60 3	6	ì
ditto	39		2 2	0	ditto 25 1	8	ì
ditto	35		6 18	6	East Wh. Crofty . 92 5	Ã.	ì
Wheal Seton	100		5 4	0	ditto 69 4	8	ì
ditto	80		5 4	0	ditto 45 4		1
ditto	65		7 11	6		12	ì
ditto	64		5 18	0		16	1
ditto	57		4 6	6		16	١
ditto	55		5 18	o	Contains an	6	ì
ditto	53		2 14	o		10	
ditto	44		2 18	0	100	10	5
ditto	43		7 3	6	N100- 100 100	*	5
	23		2 10	0		0	
ditto	19	** **	3 11	0		17	6
ditto	95		3 8		ditto 23 12	4	1
orth Pool				6	South Wh. Frances 53 6	7	-
ditto	88		2 2	0	ditto 39 6	8	
ditto	74	** **	1 16	0	ditto 38 6	0	ŧ
ditto	72		5 2	6		10	ŧ
ditto	64		2 18	0		18	6
ditto	60		3 14	0		14	•
ditto	58	****	8 4	0	ditto 77 6	2	0
ditto	- 52		4 18	0		14	
ditto	21			0	ditto 47 8	1	
ditto	16		1 5	6	ditto 39 4	4	Ì
Vheal Basset	110	2		0	North Roskear 9 9 1	14	ì
ditto	107	7	7 8	6	Prideaux Wood 40 4	3	ě
ditto	86	1	3 11	0		O	ľ
ditto	59	(	14	-6	Gustavus Mines 24 3	A	i
ditto	51	!	9	6	Wheal Elizabeth . 16 2	0	ì
ditto	50	2	112	0		ä	è
ditto	30	25		0		2	ö
ditto	27	22		0	****	6	ă
ditto	1	42		0	Wheal Harriet 11 7		ř
ditto		40			1 seminore, II I		×

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Tincroft ... 680 ... £2654 6 0 Swith Wh. Frances 185 ... £1359 Wheal Seton ... 603 ... 3461 3 6 Fowey Consols ... 160 ... 944 North Pool ... 600 ... 1931 3 6 Dolcoath ... 141 ... 691 Dolcoath ... 141 ... 6

# COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	A Ulio	Amount.
Mines Royal Company		
Vivian and Sons		2752 12 5
Freeman and Co	632	2918 12 2
Grenfell and Sons	799	2828 10 (
Sims, Willyams, and Co		
Williams, Foster, and Co	919	. 5854 8 9
Schneider and Co	311	1349 8 1
Mason and Elkington	269	. 1278 14 (
AND		
Total tons	4367	£ 20,700 11 (

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Tywarnhayle 592—Carn Brea Mines 585—Wheal Buller 576—Par Consols 370—Alfred Consols 248—West Wheal Treasury 160—Levant 57—West Wheal Scion 85—West Fowey Consols 60—Botallack 60—Wheal Agar 52—Providence Mines 39—British Arsenio Company 30—St. Aubyn and Grylls 20—Wellington Mines 17—Wheal Prosper 16—East Godolphin 14—Pologoth 10—Wheal Virgin 4.—Total, 3025 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday week, the 16th October.

COPPER ORES SOLD IN CORNWALL, IN THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 30, 1851 Copper ores, 36,457 tons 21 cwts.—Fine copper, 2933 tons 12 cwts.—Amount 3,0661. 10s. 6d.—Average produce, 8.—Average standard, 1901.—Average

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR NINE YEARS, TO THE FIRST SALE FOR OCTOBER, 1851.

Years.	Tons.	1	rod	uce.	Amo	unt		Stand	ard		Cop.	Ore	. 1	Price Cake Cop.
1842	2953		. 71	****	£16,746	12	6	 £112	8		£ 75	14	****	£88-86
1848	9914		. 74		14,991	19	- 6	 106	- 8		€9	7		78-79
1844	2621		. 8±		15,020	- 3	6	 102	18		69	-		. 84
1845	3227		. 75		20,507	17	0	 116	11		81	.7		884-914
1846	3496		. 71	****	19,130	14	0	 104	13		69	13		884-914
847	5113		. 71	****	23,705	5	0	 102	-6	****	64	4		98-101
848	4027		. 8	****	19,297	2	6	 92	17		59	0		791-82
849	3898		. 74	****	19,126	13	0	 106	4		67	13		794
850	4700		. 71		22,354	1	6	 105	8		66	16		79

### COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS FEE TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 95; sold, 93.

WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 106; sold, 99.

FRIDAY.—Hasting's Harrley 15 9—Holywell 16—New Tangeld 13 6—Te
14—Tanfield Moor Butes 13 6—Townley 14 6—West Hartley 16—Wall's Ei
16 9—Whitworth 14 14—Hartley 18—Wiscon's Merthyr and Cardin 21.—Ships

#### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

\*M.B." (Cernhill).—Messrs. Pinto, Peres, and Co., of Crutched Friars, are the proprietors of several extensive mineral properties in Norway.

"A Subscriber" (Newcastle-upon-Tyne). - We cannot give the name, but will forward a letter.

"B. O." (Darset).—We cannot give the information; apply to some respectable agent who will readily advise.

"R." (Plymouth).—The quotation was forwarded to us by a broker, who now inform that he is prepared to dispose of a number of shares at even a less figure.

"A Reader" (Lincoln) should procure our Glossary of English and Foreign Mining and Smelting Terms (3s.): he can then overcome the difficulty he complains of.

"W. R." (Launceston).—We should be very glad of an occasional contribution: articles of news are always acceptable. We make no charge for inserting periodical reports, or notices of meetings.

We shall be glad to hear from "Adelos" as opportunity offers.

We shall be glad to hear from "Access" as opportunity oners.

"W. H." (Balnoen Consols, Lelant).—Tables of the comparative standard, produce, and price of copper ores, as worked at the Cornish ticketings, may be procured at any stationers in the principal towns in Cornwall, and may be had from 3d. each, up to Provis's large official tables, published at 30.

Mr. Hopkins is at Tavistock, where his letters should be addressed.

W. J." (Whittington Club).—We have forwarded a copy of the communication to a purser of the respective mmes, who will, doubtless, communicate with the writer

"T. W. J." (Whittington Ciub).—We have forwarded a copy of the communication to the purser of the respective mines, who will, doubtless, communicate with the writer. "An Adventurer" (Gity) had better consult Mr. Hopkins, at his office, 13, Austinfriars, National Brazilam Mishso Association.—We have received a long communication from a correspondent in the Brazils, under the signature of "A Looker-On," relative to the reports of the agent, Capt. Samuel Bawdeu, and the observations of the directors, on the Culaba Mine, inserted in the Mining Journal of 4th January last. Our space will not allow of its insertion, nor do we think its publication would prove of the least interest, either to the sharcholders or our general readers. The principal complaint of the writer is, that the statements in these reports are not founded on fact, and that they contain imputations on the characters of the former managing captains of the mine. He states that Captain John Hitchens cut the very lode two years previous to Captain Bawden going out, which the export ascribes to the latter, to effect which he drove is ft. through a hard capel 10° south of west; that instead of the lodes being likely to get richer in depth, they are actually impoveriabing; that the statement of Captain Bawden, as to the zig zag and random drivings of former managers is not true, there is no record of them in the plans, and that he acknowledged he never explored or saw them, but took the idea from a man named Chegwin, whose word he took for it. It would be supprifuced to go further into the remarks contained in the letter, which, knowing the writer, we much regret contains personalities and abusive language, which, under no circumstances, could be admitted into our columns. The directors are amenable to the shareholders for their proceedings, and, as far as our experience has gone, their conduct generally has met the approbation of a large majority.

Davon Hayron Granyfer Comann.—Sir: Not perceiving these shares quoted in your town.

DEVON HAYTOR GRANITE COMPANY.—Sir: Not perceiving these shares quoted in your Journal, I should feel obliged if some correspondent would inform me their present value, and what are the prospects of the undertaking?—S. T.: Bury, Lancashire, Oct. 1.

O. A."—Late reports from the mine are decidedly favourable, some important improvements having taken place. Enqirer" (York).—The Great Wheal Diamend sett is in Stoke Climsland, Cornwall: the other particulars can be obtained on application at the office, 4, King-street, Cheapside

"Beta's" communication is acknowledged, and will be attended to in our next.

"Pyrotechnist" on the New Blasting Powder - "R. S." on the Government School Mines-and a paper on Explosion of Steam Boilers, shall appear in our next Jour

#### The Theory of Mineral Veins,

BY EVAN HOPKINS, ESQ., C.E., P.G.S.
We have pleasure in announcing, that the chapter on this important subject, as newly written for the second edition of Mr. Hopkins's work on "Terrestial Magnetism," will appear, as a series of papers, in the MINING JOURNAL, with the necessary illustrations.

## The Cast. Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pumphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the Mining Journal. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

To must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnish us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, of sequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed-

at all communication of the Editor,

To the Editor,

Mining Journal Office,

Mining Journal Office,

26, Fleet-street, London. AndPost-officeorders madepayable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, asacting tor the proprietor

# MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gasette.

# LONDON, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

The MINING JOURNAL's published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Reyal Exchange, and other parts of London.

In presenting our usual quarterly detailed statement of the weekly sales of copper ores in Cornwall, and a comparative view of the results with those of antecedent periods, we have but few remarks to offer upon the general aspect of the account, which we here give :—

ACCOUNT OF THE SALES OF COPPER ORES IN CORNWALL,

Date of Sale.	Average Stand.		Average Price.	Quantity of Ore.	Computed Quantity of fine Copper.	Quantity Amount of of fine Sales.	
185i. July 3, 10, 10, 17, 24, 31 Aug. 7, 21, 128 Sept. 4, 11 128		p.cent. 884-104-4-105-4-	£ s. d 5 8 0 5 10 0 5 16 0 5 0 4 13 0 4 19 0 6 4 6 4 11 6 5 0 0 5 13 0 5 15 0 5 2 0	21-cie/s. 3377 2541 2542 2986 4172 2775 3183 2401 3505 2848 2630 3197	Tons c. 273 16 210 13 252 15 225 17 299 17 209 14 299 17 170 7 266 4 241 9 233 13 249 10	14,015 14 6 16,443 12 6 14,881 19 6 19,562 19 6 13,804 0 0 19,822 17 0 11,011 10 6 17,544 5 0 16,081 9 0 15,182 5 6	66 14 3 66 10 9 65 1 2 65 7 10 65 4 10 65 16 7 66 2 2 64 12 10
Totals & ave- rages for the quarter end- ing Sept. 30	98 5 5	8.048	5 5 11	36,457	2933 12	193,066 10 6	65 16 3
Ditto quarter 30th June, 1851	100 15 1	7.769	5 1 7	39,702	3084 11	201,655 14 0	65 7 6
Ditto quarter ending 31st March, 1851	level i	7 859	5 4 4	36,869	2897 4	192,274 11 6	66 7 3
Dittolquarter anding 81st Dec., 1850	nd to	7.887	5 6 10	39,343	3103 9	210,122 7 6	67 14 1
Ditto for year and ending 30th Sept., 1851	1417.2	7.888	5 4 8	152,371	12018 16	797,119 3 6	66 6 5
Av. quarterly quantities & amounts for the last year	(0 m 8	ZAB	Almiya Libita	38,093	3004 14	199,279 15 10	19480
Annual aver. 7	10/40	7.836	5 14 8	147,631	11569 0	846,257 0 0	73 3 0

In commenting upon the operations of the quarter ending at Midsummer, in our Number of the 5th July, we assumed that, "as it was fairly presumable that some, at least, of the mines recently brought to public notice, would be carried actively into operation, an increased quantity of ores might be expected thenceforward." Such an assumption, however, still waits realisation; as it will be seen, by the above account, that the quantity of ore sold, in the last quarter, at the public ticketings, is less than that of the preceding quarter, by 3245 tons, yielding less copper, by 151 tons, and a smaller amount in money, by 8589. On the other hand, the produce is higher than that of the last quarter, in the proportion of 8 048 to

7.769 per cent.: and the average price is higher, being 51.6s. 11d. against 51.1s. 7d. per ton of ore. But this excess of 4s. 4d. per ton in price, is only about 7d. per ton more than the sum which the higher produce of this quarter, compared with that of the Midsum-mer quarter, would require, as the equivalent of such additional richness. The value of ore to produce a ton of copper, necessarily stands at a somewhat higher figure than that of the Midsummer quarter; being 65l. 16s. 3d. against 65l. 7s. 6d.

If we follow the examination of the quarter now terminated, by

comparison with the year of which it forms the concluding portion the same results, in the main, will appear; namely, a less quantity of ore and copper, with a diminished money amount, as well as of the value of ore to produce a ton of copper; but exhibiting a prothe value of ore to produce a ton of copper; but exhibiting a produce and price higher than the year's average. And, although the produce of the quarter, and of the whole year, exhibits a somewhat higher amount than the average from 1832 to the present time, the price of the year stands below the 19 years' average, by 10s. a ton, being as 5l. 4s. 8d. to 5l. 14s. 8d.; and the value of ore to produce a ton of copper, by the same rule, is 66l. 6s. 5d., for the year now terminated, against 73l. 3s., for the 19 years.

This difference of nearly 7l. per ton of copper, against the miner, he would, doubtless, gladly see restored to him; and to which, on every principle of equal justice and fair dealing, he is strictly entitled; nor would the smelter suffer by such a state of things.

We return again to the consideration of the Government School or Mines, to which we have on previous occasions directed attention. The importance of such an establishment to the mining intoo. The importance of such an establishment to the imming interests of this country is too evident to require any comment. We possess a much larger amount of mineral wealth than any other kingdom—Great Britain furnishing nearly one-half of the mineral produce of all Europe, and yet, up to the present time, there has not been an institution in the country which aimed at furnishing that information which is required for the greeners of present in the country which is required for the greeners of the second present in the country which is required for the greeners of the second present in the country which is required for the greeners of the greeners of the country which is required for the greeners of the country which is required for the greeners of the country which is required for the greeners of the country which is required for the greeners of the country which is required for the greeners of the country which is required for the greeners of the country which is required for the greeners of the country which is required for the greeners of the country which is required for th that information which is required for the successful prosecution of mining industry. It is satisfactory, however, now to find that the Government has felt the necessity of providing for this want. The establishment of the School of Mines is a great advance in the proper direction: it will be seen from our former articles that we do not consider it so complete as we could desire, and we hope to see some of the objections which we have urged eventually re-moved. At the same time, we must express our conviction that the institution contains the elements of success, if properly applied, and that it must tend to the improvement of mining and metallurgy. We know that many difficulties have been thrown in the way of the present organisation, and to these, we believe, is chiefly due those objections to which we have referred, and which may, in our opinion, for a period—we hope a brief one—retard that progress of usefulness which must be made by faithfully carrying out the intentions expressed in the programme which has been circulated. With that programme before us, we think it of the utmost importance that we should examine into the capabilities of the establishment as now constituted. tablishment as now constituted.

The Government School of Mines is in immediate connexion with the

Museum of Practical Geology.

The Geological Survey of the United Kingdom being carried on in connection with the Museum, has afforded great facilities for making complete collections illustrative of the applications of geology to the useful purposes of life. These collections contain an extensive series of rocks stratigraphically arranged, with reference to their mode of accumulation, and the subsequent serious of yearing scarses upon them. of feestle classed in the order cany arranged, with reference to their mode of accumulation, and the subsequent action of various causes upon them; of fossils classed in the order of geological time; of specimens illustrative of the ores of the useful metals, of their mode of occurrence, and of the methods of preparing them for smelting; of mineral substances used for constructing public works and buildings, and of those employed for ornamental purposes, or for the useful arts in connection with chemical or metallurgical manufactures. The processes of converting these row materials into industrial wequests are the arts in connection with chemical or metallurgical manufactures. The processes of converting these raw materials into industrial products are carefully exhibited, and illustrations of the finished products are also displayed. The various arts connected with the mineral resources of the country are illustrated by specimens, showing varieties or peculiar excellencies of manufacture. Models of mines, mining tools, and working models of mining machinery are collected, with the view of exhibiting the various modes of working carried on in different districts. The Museum is open to the public for the first three days of the week, the remaining days being reserved for study.

days being reserved for study.

The arrangements here promise to be very complete; and, indeed, the Museum is already an object of considerable popular interest. The qualifications of the professors to whom the important duty of instruction has been committed, should be thoroughly examined,—and with this object we have collected the following particulars, which will, we doubt not, prove satisfactors.

satisfactory.

Sir Henry De La Beche, C.B., is director-general of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, of the Museum of Practical Geology, and of the Government School of Mines. The Survey of Devon and Cornwall, his Geological Researches, and the recently published Geological Observer of Sir Henry De La Beche, are well known, and all attest his thorough acquaintance with geology and its practical applications.

Mr. Andrew C. Ramsay has for many years, as Local Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, been in active superintendence of this important investigation in the field; and as a practical geological surveyor we have only to refer to the exactness which distinguishes the geological maps of North Wales which have been published. He held the situation of Professor of Geology in University College, and is the author of several valuable geological papers.

Mr. Edward Forbes, who has long held a professorship in connexion

of Professor of Geology in University College, and is the author of several valuable geological papers.

Mr. Edward Forbes, who has long held a professorship in connexion with King's College, is well known for his valuable researches in natural history. His History of British Starfish, and of the Naked-eyed Medusse, may be mentioned, and also his very beautiful Paleontographical Map of the British Isles, published in Johnson's Physical Allas, and his works on Fossils, as published in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey, &c.

Dr. Lyon Playfair, to whom the Professorship of Chemistry and its applications is assigned, is well qualified for the task, from his great acquaintance with manufactures. The researches of this gentleman on the laws of atomic combination, are known over all Europe, and his long experience, as teacher of chemistry in the College of Civil Engineers, has peculiarly qualified him to be an instructor in an establishment where the applications of science are to receive especial attention.

Dr. Percy, who takes the department of Metallurgy, which is a most important one, has been long associated with the large metallurgical operations of Birmingham; and his practical knowledge was esteemed so highly that, on the occasion of the visit of the British Association to Swansea, he was selected to lecture in explanation of the processes of smelting copper, so extensively carried on in that district. Dr. Percy's examination of the crystalline slags from iron and other furnaces is also well known.

Mr. Robert Hunt, who formerly occupied the important post of Secretary to the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, and whose investigations on the electricity of mineral voins, and other papers connected with mining operations, are published in the journals of that society, has mechanical science, or, more strictly speaking, physics, and its applications to mining as his department. An examination of the several scientific works published by this gentleman, and his qualifications as a lecturer show that he is fu

show that he is fully fitted him for this duty.

Mr. Warington W. Smyth, M.A., is a gentleman possessing, perhaps, more extensive mining information than any other man in the kingdom. As travelling Bachelor from Cambridge, he visited and spent some years in all the great mining districts of the continent, and as mining geologist to the Geological Survey he has examined all the mining districts of this country, and executed practical surveys of several important localities. We understand, from good authority, that Mr. Smyth has ever been an ardent student of mineralogy, and that he may be regarded as an authority in this important branch of education to a practical miner.

Such is the Government School of Mines as at present constituted. We have been at some pains to obtain correct information on those points which materially concern the vital interests of this institution, which is capable of being made of the utmost value to the country. We are quite aware that a man cannot be made a miner in the metropolis—actual work in the field is necessary for that. But the information which is to be afforded by such an institution as this becomes of the greatest importance to everyman who is to be in any way engaged in the direction of mining operations; and we feel satisfied that a proper acquaintance with those sciences

which bear on the practice of mining, and the operations of mine machinery, must lead to considerable improvement in the systems of mining at present adopted in the United Kingdom.

There are some points of interest connected with the hoped-for establishment of mining schools in the mineral district, to which, on a future

ceasion, we desire to direct especial attention.

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For some weeks past circumstances have been contributing to make it improper that we should any longer remain silent as to the several projects before the public, for the more orderly, convenient, and responsible transaction of mining business in the metropolis. We shall for a moment notice, in the inverse order of their portance, the three schemes which have at all emerged into public notice, and in this order the proposal for an Association of Mining Adventurers comes first to hand. There can be no objection to this body of gentlemen forming themselves into an association, or into six associations, if they think well of it; but they represent one class of mining interests, and no more, and leave the one great desideratum of a united and comprehensive institution, where all the scattered elements of mining progress and mining business are concentrated and combined, as far from its realisation as ever. It

could confer but a fractional part only of the benefit sought for, and which must shortly be obtained.

The second proposal, for an Office of Mining Records would, as it appears to us, satisfy a much larger circle of wants than the project just noticed. We require what we think Mr. E. Hopkins can efficiently provide for the members—wir a larger body of priving efficiently provide for the members—viz.: a large body of mining statistics, a registration of mining setts, a catalogue of the mines paying dividends, and of those which do not; and no foundation which does not contemplate and provide for that infusion of practical knowledge in mining affairs and mining management, which captains, pursers, and respectable local reporters are so well known to possess, can be either as deep or as wide as the mining world is at this

moment requiring and calling for.

There is no incompatibility between these two schemes and the Mining Exchange, which has been recently founded in Threadneedle-street. In this institution shareholders can take what means they consider most efficient to secure their own sectional interests,—having at hand all the helps from the reports, returns, and statistics to which we have just referred. We think the Mining Exchange, considering the infancy of the institution, and the hinderces necessarily attending the primary movements of such an undertaking, has enlisted on its side a large portion of public sup-port; and it is much more to say, in our opinion, up to this moment, it has fully merited the favour it has received; and we may be al-lowed to express an earnest hope that no division of councils, no jealousy of individual interests, will be permitted to check its steady growth into enlarged public utility.

# GURNEY'S STEAM VENTILATION.

from a correspondent.]

Considerable misapprehension appears to be prevalent respecting the use of high-pressure steam as a means of effecting the ventilation of collieries. It has been frequently and recently stated that it was eminently successful at the Seaton Delaval Colliery, whilst, on the other hand, it has been rumoured that it had been abandoned at that colliery, as well as in others where it had been tried. As the subject is an important one, we have instituted inquiries in the north, and have ascertained that it has discontinued in all but the Seaton Delavai Colliery, and that in it steam is used only as an auxiliary to the furnace. In this capacity it has increased the ventilation from 53,000 to 85,000 cubic feet per minute,—the additional ventilation, therefore, is only 32,000 cubic feet, which proves that the power of the furnace is as 5 to 3, when compared with the results obtained by steam. Two or three years since Mr. Forster stated it to be his intention to try steam separately, and to publish the results. This has never been done; we may, therefore, fairly presume that Mr. Forster's experience since 1849 has not been such as to warrant him in carrying out his intention, as given in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords. Taking all the known facts, as regards mine ventilation by high-pressure tion, as given in his evidence before the Committee of the House of Lords. Taking all the known facts, as regards mine ventilation by high-pressure steam into consideration, it is very difficult to come to any other conclusion than that, practically, it is a decided failure. It is now at least 16 years since Mr. Gurney first promulgated his plans, and three years since they were practically tested in the northern collieries, we may, therefore, presume that both ample time and opportunity have been given to discuss and try the merits of high-pressure steam, and it is high time the question should be definitely settled. Taking the facts as detailed in the parliamentary evidence of 1849, and as now exhibited in Seaton Delaval Colliery, and in the absence of other data of an opposite tendency, we think our readers will not consider the decision we have given either as premature or uncalled for. Whilst thus freely expressing our opinion on high-pressure steam as a Whilst thus freely expressing our opinion on high-pressure steam as a means of ventilation, we by no means intend to undervalue it as recently employed to extinguish underground fires, or to detract from the well-earned fame of Mr. Gurney, whose numerous claims to honourable distinction we acknowledged and accord with heart-felt sincerity.

THE INSPECTION OF MINES .- We have learned with deep regret that The Inspection of Mines.—We have learned with deep regret that Government has decided on not increasing the number of inspectors. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. J. K. Blackwell will be filled shortly, and it is to be hoped that the appointment will be made as satisfactorily as those which have preceded it. There is, we understand, a great number of applicants, so that the Secretary of State has an ample opportunity to make a good selection; which we trust he will do, unbiassed by parliamentary interests or political motives.

RAILWAY AXLES—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS.—We have now in our office a model, by Mr. George Little, Electrical Engineer, of one of the most beautiful ideas that we think could possibly be conceived, to prevent the heating of railway axles and the bearing parts of machinery, at present such a source of annoyance and danger during railway transit. Mr. Little's plan is to bore several longitudinal apertures for about 15 inches up each end of the axle, ietting the same terminate by several tubes, let into the axle under the body of the carriage, so arranged that their centrifugal force will impel a powerful current of cold air through the apertures, thereby keeping the journals and bearings of the axles from heating. To prevent grit, &c., getting into the grease-box, a circular plate is screwed on the end of the axle. This principle is also applicable to the shafts of stationary and marine engines, and, in fact, all kinds of shafts used in machinery. We shall have pleasure in showing the model to all persons interested in the application of these inventions. RAILWAY AXLES-IMPORTANT IN PROVEMENTS .- We have now in our

STATISTICS OF BRITISH COMMERCE.—We have now received the third part of Mr. Braithwaite Poole's admirably condensed Commercial Statistics, ranging from G to R; the fourth part, to appear in about a fortnight, will complete the work, which, when bound, will form a most useful volume for reference for bankers, merchants, manufacturers, directors and managers of railways, and other public companies, brokers, dealers, carriers, agents, clerks—in fact, all persons engaged in the commerce of the country. In the present part, among persons engaged in the commerce of the country. In the present part, among other valuable matter of interesting information, we have statistical details of the importation of guano, gums, silk plush for hats, hemps, honey, ice, indigo, jute or Indian hemp, sheliac, lace, lacquered and japanned wares, igrd, hides and skins, logwo-d, madder, mahogany, marts, bark, molasses, nuts, natmegs, oils, oranges, pepper, perfumery, potatoes, &c., for several years as comparison. There are also comprehensive tables of imports and exports for 1850, and an excellent article on railways and railway statistics. There are also some interesting details of the iron trade, lead, and other metals.

English and Cambrian Assurance Company.—An adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at their offices, New Bridge-street, to consider the report of a committee which had been appointed at the general meeting to consider the claim of Mr. Smith (late solicitor to the company), and also to report on the propriety of allowing an item of 500l., charged by the discetors for their services. The report, which was presented by Mr. Bevan (the secretary), was adverse to Mr. Smith's claim, and in favour of the allowance of the 500l. to the directors Mr. Smith objected to the reception of the raport on the ground that it was not signed by the members of the committee, but by the chairman on their behalf; and having made this objection formally, he withdrew. The report was then, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Lawrence, unanimously agreed to. Mr. Lawrence took the operunity of congratulating the shareholders on the satisfactory progress of the company, 570 shares having been taken and 35 policies issued since the general meeting, a period for two months. A vote of thanks was then given to the committee and the chairs, which concluded the business of the day.

#### STATISTICS OF COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN

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The quarter ended 90th Sept., 1851, having expired on Tuesday last, we now proceed, as is our usual practice, to lay before our readers a summary of the sales of copper ores by public ticketing in Cornwall and at Swanse from which it will be seen that, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of adventures which have been brought into operation during the past 12 months, there has been a falling off, as compared with the quarter ended 30th June last, of 3245 tons of copper ore; in fine copper, 150 tons 19 cwis.; and in money, 8589l. 3s. 6d.; while the average price has increased 4s. 5d. per ton, and produce 0.279 per cent. As compared with the corresponding quarter of 1850, there is a deficiency of 1937 tons, and money 11,124l. 18s., with a produce and price nearly equal.

The following are the comparative details:—

 TWO:						
Quar, ending C	opper Ore.	Fine Cop.	Amount.	Av	. Price.	Av. Prod
Sept. 30, 1851 Tons June 30, 1881	36,457 · · · · 39,702 · · · ·	2933 12 3084 11	£193,066 10 201,655 14	6 ·· £5 0 ·· 5	6 0	8.048 7.769
Decrease	3,245	150 19	8,589 3	6 Inc.	4 5	0.279
Sept. 30, 1851 Tons Sept. 30, 1850	36,457 · · · · 38,394 · · · ·	2933 12 3104 13	£193,066 10 204,191 8	6 £5 6 5	6 0	8·048 8·097
Docrass	1 027	171 1	£11.194.18 0	- FO	0 4	0.040

The total amount of foreign, Irish, and Welsh ores, sold during the quarter by public ticketing at Swansea, was 11,066 tons, producing the sum of 135,3764. 9s. 6d., with an average price of 121, 1s. per ton, being a decrease, as compared with the quarter ended 30th June last, of 1449 tons, and in money, 12,0141, 13s., and an increase in the average price of 9s. 2d.

per ton. The follow	ing are the co	mparative state	ements:	e price or 9	s. 2a.
Quar. endirg T	ons of Ore.	Amount		Av.	price
Sept. 30, 1851 June 30, 1851	11,066	£135,376 9	6	£12	4 1
Decrease	1,449	12,014 13	0	Inc 0	9 :
And, as compared	with the corres	ponding quart	er of 18.	50, as follov	ws:
Quar, ending	ons of Ore.	Amorn		Av.	price
Sept. 30, 1851 Sept. 30, 1850	11,066 12,590			£12	6 7
Decrease	1,524	£ 45,038 15	0	£2	1 11
The above quantity	of ores was	composed of-			
	ons of Ore.	Amount.		Av. price.	
Fereign	7830 8724 12	£109,137 12 6 26,164 13 0 74 4 0		. 7 0 6	
Total	11066	£135,376 9 6		£12 4 8	
The foreign ores w	ere from the fe	ollowing places	:		*
	ons of Ore.	Amount.		Av. price.	
Cobre South Australian Chili New Zealand. Copiapo Cuba Soutiago. Canada Spanish	3874 659 397 655 406 478 404 219 238	. £56,058 9 6 12,862 9 6 11,984 2 0 6,992 19 0 6,919 16 0 6,137 11 0 4,406 13 0 2,444 8 6		£14 4 9 21 0 8 30 4 0 10 13 6 17 0 10 12 16 9 10 18 2 11 3 2	
Total	7330	£109,137 12 6		£14 7 9	
And the Irish as fo	llows:-				
To	rs of Ore.	Amount.		Av. price.	
Berchaven. Knockrehon Lackemore Ballymuriagh Creetowa Ballyaca. Cronebane. Tg.ony. Ballyhooligan	2018 973 83 71 47 18	5,316 14 0 568 16 0 354 19 0 323 15 0 104 8 0 91 11 6		6 1 5 5 0 0	

£26,164 13 0 £7 0 6 Total ..... 3724

Mines.	Ticketin	gs. Tons		Amoun	. A	verage :	Pr
Devon Great Consola	3 .	4875	£28	394 12	6	£5 16	6
Par Consols	6 .	1774	12	014 3	6	6 15	5
Carn Brea	3 .	1813	**** 10	inna a	0	5 10	4
Tineroft	3 .	2041	8	783 15	6	4 6	0
Consolidated Mines	4 .	1753	8	686 19	0	4 19	1
North Dooless	8 .	* ** 1812	**** 8	580 17	6	4 14	9
United M'nes North Roskear Wheal Builer Wheal Besset West Cavadon		1506	**** 8	304 14	0	5 17	11
Wheal Bosset	3 .	1170	**** 1	844 15 348 5	6	6 5	2
West Caradon	3 .	069	6	348 5 786 0	0	7 1	i
Fowey Corso's Wheal Seton and Pendor South Wheal Frances North Pool South Caradon	6 .	1931	6	320 13	6	2 2	9
Wheal Seton and Penday	788 3 .	1256	6	058 4	6	4 16	5
South Wheel Frances	3 .	661	5	784 11	0	8 15	0
North Pool	3 .	1392	4	988 11	0	3 11	9
South Caradon		697	4	987 8	6	7 8	1
Treviskey	2 .	769	4	950 4	6	6 8	9
Traviskey Perran St. George Alfred Consols Tywarnhayle and Nancek	2 .	1368	4	857 11	6	3 11	0
Alired Convols	3 .	635	4	431 10	0	7 0	0
lywarnnayle and Nancek	uke 3 4	1233	4	347 0	0	3 10	6
		642		919 18	6	6 2	1
South Tolgus	3 .	603	3	762 14	0	6 4	4
Levent	3 .	428		701 13	0	6 6	3
Levant Phoen't Mines Treleigh		010	****	807 11 625 9	0	5 14 10 16	1
Treleigh	3	200			0	5 8	8
Condurrow		263	1	531 14 441 18	0	5 9	8
East Wil. Cro. v. Dadnane	e. &c. 1	363		438 19	0	4 0	0
Condurrow East Win. Cro., y, Dudnanc Stray Park, Camborae Ves	n,&c. 1 .	337	1	308 9	6	3 11	8
				147 11	0	6 1	4
			1	101 9	0	3 2	4
Poldice	2 .	208		982 9	0	4 14	5
West Fowey Consols	2 .	172	1	897 4	0	5 4	3
West When Providence	2 0	83	****	897 2	6	10 16	1
Holmbrish	1	152		873 12	0	5 15	0
West Wheel Treesing Marke Valley Wheel Ellen	1	140	** **	865 1	0	6 3	7
Wheel Eller		226	****	796 8	0	3 10	4
Rest Wheel Tolores	9	140		795 8	0	5 13	6
Wheal Tremanne		9.45	****	694 10 662 17	0	2 14	1
East Wheal Leisure Wheal Tremayne Tresaveau and North Berr Cook's Kitchen Gallington	ior 1	265		562 17 629 16	0	2 7	6
Cook's Kitchen	2	114		582 13	6	5 1	3
Callington	1	100		532 10	0		7
THOSE CHUTCH ASSESSED	2	85	****	157 9	0	5 6 5 7	6
Trethellan	2	145	4	145 8	0	3 1	4
Crane and Bejawsa	2	00 00	4	114 14	0	7:16	6
Crane and Bejawsa Wheel Comeon: Wheel Henry	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	245	4	114 0	6	1:14	0
When Honry		55		107 0	0	7 8	0
West When I Formal	****	66		104 0	0	6 2	6
Wheel Mes (Dodenth)	1	61	****	96 10 92 11	6	6 10	3
Dolcoath West Wheel Jewel Wheal Many (Redrath) Wheal Unity Corsols Gonamena		90		163 1	0		7
Gonamena Carrannell Poberro St. Iyas Clonsola		48	3	03 12	0		8
Carvannell	1	65	3	103 6	0		a
Polberro	1	109		77 19	0	2 11	0
St. Ives Consols	1	35	2	83 19	6		8
West Wheel Seton	1	55	1	98 0	0	3 8	4
St. Ives Copsols West Wheel Seton West Al., ad Copsols Wheel Maiden Transack and Rosence	1	53	1	93 9	0		9
mest Maiden	2	38	1	83 6	0	5 10 1	
Trannack and Bosonce	1	25	1	70 0	0		0
Delvon Consti		40		68 0	0		0
Creeg Braws Trelyon Consols When Jewel Wheal Busy Hawk's Point		20	1	65 10	0		0
Wheal Ruse		31					6
Hawk's Point		47		56 15 52 16	0		6
Wheal Vyuvan	1	470		39 15	0	4 13	A
Welling on	gatter da	38				3 11 6	4
Wheel Crebor	1	. 34	1	32 12	0	4 0	0
Wheal Vyvyan	10 20 1700	31			6		8
St. Aubyn and Grylls Lewis Mines heal Mary (Bodmin)	1	19	1		0	6 9 4	5
Mines	40 10 1 10	19		21 1	0	6 14 8	5.
Mary (Bodmin)	I	30 .		17 0	0	3 18 6	
wheal Mary (Bodinin)  ondarves Consols  old Wheal Basset	1	. 30 .	1	11 0	0	3 14 0	
North Tel Basset	1	. 10 .	10	00 10	0 1	0 11 0	
Camborne Consols		. 38 .		4 1 1		2 9 6	
North Tolgos Camborne Consols Grambler and St. Aphra	1	. 13 .	5		0	7 1 6	
Marvo and St. Aubya	!	. 30 .				2 18 0	
Wheat I sterned		. 13 .		4 0		0 9 3	
heal Spean		32 .				2 10 0	
Manufer and St. Aubya  Lasrya  Great Wheel Leisure  Wheal Sinsan  Wheat Gorland  Wheat Fressury  Wheal Prospor  Wheat Prospor	2000	12 .		9 9 (		6 12 5	
Treampre	1	95 .	7	2 0 1		0 0 0	
Beal Prosper	1	19	4	5 12 (		2 17 7 3 16 0	
Trethellan		17	3	1 17 6	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1 17 6	58
renow Consols		17 . 4 . 9 .	9	6 16			βÜ
Colonia Coloni	C. Scholler, F. S.	EA TOWN	0			11 0	
Chat Tree		. 29					
West Trablellen	1			5 12 0	11	12 0	80

Totals ..... Tons 36,457 £193,066 10 6

The foregoing English and Foreign copper ores were purchased as

Companies.	CORNWALL.			S	SWANSEA.				TOTAL.			
3 ES - 15-16	Tons.	£	a. d.	Tons.	£	8;	d-	Tors.	0	8.	a	
Mines Royal	2172	11,535	11 3	652	6,310		4	2894	17,846	9	7	
Vivian & Sons	5676	28,075	6 4	1941		17	6	7617	49,973	3	10	
Freeman & Co	4883	20,525	3 6	469	3,544	4	9	4802		8	3	
Grenfell & Sons	5150		10 5	1514	16,630	0	0	6664	41,772	10	5	
Crown Copper Co.	30		4 6	-	-	-		30	324	14	- 6	
Sims & Co	5152	25,752	9 3	1167	21,485	0	0	6319	47,237	9	- 8	
Williams & Co	8917	56,279	7 3	1831	21,926	8	10	10748	78,205	16	1.	
Schneider & Co.	2832	13,899 1	5 0	455	6,790	17	0	3287	20,690	12	0	
Mason & Co	2195	11,631 1	3 0	77	1,413	6	0	2272	13,044	19	0	
English Cop. Co.	-	1 -		1468	14,358	7	4	1468	14,353	7	4	
Brit. & For. Co	-	-		367	6,293	5	9	367	6,293	5.	9	
Low's Patent Co.	-	-		507	7,311	13	6	507	7,311	13.	6	
Bankart & Co	#	-		618	7,419	10	6	618	7,419	10	6	
	36457	193,066 1	0 6	11066	135,376	9	6	47523	328,443	0	-	

LEAD.

The total amount of sales of lead ores by public ticketing and private sale, of which we have received the particulars during the past quarter, has been 87021 tons, realising 109,6821. 10s. 3d., being an increase over the quarter ended 30th June last of 372\frac{1}{2} tons, and 4961l. 19s. 8d. The above quentity of ores was raised from the following mines:—

	Mines.	Tons.	Amon	nt.	
	East Wheal Rose	1202€	6335 3	5 0	
	Lisburne		8431 7	7 0	
	Mary Ann	361	6913 4		
	Trelawny	274	5375 16		
	Foxdale	450	4956 13		
	Tamar	265	4834 2		
	Westminster · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	409			
	Laxey	200			
	Newtonards				
_	Maes-y-safn				
	Callington		2226 7		
	Machynlleth		1904 16		
	Pen-yr-henblas		1902 €		
	East Tamar	144	1839 2		
	Cwmystwith	170	1754 15	0	
	Black Craig	178	1686 10	6	
	Maesyrerwddu (Talargoch)		1685 6		
*	Deep Level (Halkin)	156	1623 12		
	Court Grange	107	1595 0		
	Wheal Golden	106	1313 0 1288 7		
	Allt-y-Crib.	115	1288 7 1270 1		
			1199 0		
	Merllyn	105	1170 0		
	Trehane	56	1160 12		
	Linares	92	1019 4	0	
	Bryntail	100	985 0	0	
	South Tamar	60,	979 10		
	Roughtengill	871	948 9		
	Talargoch	80	913 5	3	
	Pant-y-ffrith	77	894 19		
	Talacre	76	835 19 809 4	0	
	Nanteos	80	772 7	- 6	
	Hendra	76	771 5	0	
	Great Wheal Baddern	60	769 8	0	
	Milwr	70	764 0	0	
	Lloc	68	763 14	0	
	Jamaica	90	757 0	0	
	Driggith	69	714 5	0	
	Pant-y-mwyn	70	705 0	0	
	Daren	45	691 0 555 12	0	
	Strontian	50	555 12 550 0	6	
	Glenmalur	55	496 7	6	
	Llwynmalees	40	492 0	6	
	Bwlch Consols	3)	466 7	6	
	Holmbush	30	464 5	0	
	Wheal Adams	50	456 5	0	
	Pentire Glaze	31	444 6	6	
	Cae-conroy	34	425 0	0	
	Acten	30	399 0	0	
	Bwlch Gwya	30	315 0	0	
	Coetia Lys (Talargoch)	13	254 3 222 8	.9	
	Eagle Rock	21	222 8 213 10	6	
	Boringdon Park	10	201 15	0	
	Grog winion	20	199 5	o	
	Carthew Consols	20	192 0	0	
	Tregorden	5	142 4	6	
	Dyfngwm	12	120 12	0	
	Bronfloyd	10	108 15	0	
15	Montgomer J	10	101 5	0	
	Penrhiw	10	87 15	0	
	Daltammie	3	28 16	0	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

Total ..... Tons 87021 £109,682 10 3 The above lead ores were purchased as follows:-

We'ker, Parker, and Co Tons 22221	£26,265	3	0	
Newton, Keates, and Co 1896	21,581	9	3	
Sims, Willyams, and Co 10394	13,644	15	9	
Thos. Somers and Co 710		10	6	
Tamar Smelting Company 4671		11	3	
Penther Company 708		12	0	
Locke and Co 352		7	0	
Michell and Son 312		17		
Mather and Co 285		19	0	
Ey ton and Co 3264			0	
Mr. Treffry's excutors			.0	
Pontifex and Co 90			0	
Private sales 141			0	
m			-	
Total Tons 87021	£109,682	10	3	

TIN.

The only account sales of black tin during the quarter, of which we have been able to obtain any information, is 183 tons 9 ewts. 0 qrs. 2 lbs., realising 88021. 13s. 8d., being not one-half the quantity which we recorded as sold in the quarter ended 30th June last. Indeed, the particulars which by all the means in our power we are able to obtain, are of such a meagre 

R'v Hill	16	0	0	0	******	. 789	9 0	0	
Yeoland Consols	6	10	0	0	******	321	1 17	6	
Boscean	8	17	3	. 3	*******	. 30!	5 6	1	
East Crowndale	6	0	0	0		27	1'10	0	
Mineral Court	- 4	1	2	15	******	211	3 13	6	
Mill Pool	9	18	1	2		134	6	6	
Wheal Ruth	1	4	0	11	*******	61	7	0	
Lamherooe Wheal Maria	1	3	3	13		46	12	0	
Wheel Trescoll	0	14	0	24	******	38	12	3	
Totals	183	9	0	2		£8802	13	8	
Which black tin was purchased a	s fo	llov	V8:	_	and the same of	THE STATE OF		E 2	-rul
Tamar Company Tons	- 25	10	0	.0.		£1122	10	0	w.W
Bolitho	20			19			12	0	
Union Company	19	- 3	3	19		936	19	10	
Enthoven and Son	18	10						4	de l
Daubuz	9		1	24		490		7	
Bissoe Company	10	5	0	0		458	8	9	
Mellanear Company	8	7	3			418		5	1.3
Trethellan Company	7	17		13	******	394		0	
Calenick Company	7	19	3	5	******	389		0	
Williams, Foster, and Co	1	0	0	0		42	15	0.	
New Blowing-house	0	14	0	24		38	12	3	
Private sales	53	15	0	9		2611	12	6	
Totale	188	9	0	2	SHALL AND	£8802	13	8	

Russian Copper.—The Ann, from St. Petersburg, has brought 3077 ingots; the Phaebus, from Cronstadt, 1146 ingots; and the Jabes, from Cronstadt, 1836 ingots of copper, as portions of their cargoes. These arrivals have taken place on one day from Russia. The Athens, from Cronstadt, has brought 4206 packages of copper; and the Odessa, from St. Petersburg, 2528 ingots of

IRON FOUNDRY ON A SYSTEM OF CO-OPERATION

A proposal has just been published for the purchase of the Windsor Iron-Works, in Liverpool, and founding thereon an establishment, to be conducted on a novel system of co-partnery, in which the operatives themselves are secured against the chances of being thrown out of employment, and measures adopted to improve their minds, their dwellings, and their general condition. It is proposed to raise the sam of 50,000/, for convering the establishment into a co-operative association, on a plan of which the following is an outline:—To form first a partnership, under deed, of a few experienced and competent persons, by whom the business may be carried on as managers—one of them to be appointed managing director. The capital to be advanced to these partners as a loan at 5 per cent, per annum, interest guaranteed by the notes or debentures of the firm. The loans to be for not less than 14 years, and not more than one-seventh to be required to be paid off in any one year. Out of the foremen and workmen 40 are to be selected by the partners, subject to the approval of the trustees, to be called associates—the number to be increased from time to time from workmen having been a year at the works. Associates not liable to discharge except for a breach of some regulation to which the penalty of discharge is attached, or with the concurrence of the majority. They are to have a fair share of whatever work is obtained, so that they can never be altogether out of work as long as the business is carried on, and they are to have a voice in the distribution of profits. Vacancies in the establishment to be filled up as far as practicable from lists supplied from the exceptive of the amalgamated iron trades from time to time. At the end of 7 years, new managers to be chosen by the associates, with concurrence of the trustees for the ensuing 7 years. Works, in Liverpool, and founding thereon an establishment, to be conthe establishment to be filled up as far as practicable from lists supplied from the executive of the amalgamated iron trades from time to time. At the end of 7 years, now managers to be chosen by the associates, with concurrence of the trustees for the ensuing 7 years. A portion of the profits to accumulate as a fund to secure payment of interest, and for the benefit of associates and members in time of slackness. Another portion to be applied to improve the condition of the associates and other workmen, and their dwellings, to establish schools and libraries, and to aid in making provision for old age, sickness, or orphans—the remainder to be applied to the extension of business, or orphans—the remainder to be applied to the extension of business, or orphans—the remainder to be applied to the extension of business, or orphans—the remainder to be applied to the extension of business, or orphans—the remainder to be applied to the extension of business, or orphans—the remainder to be applied to the extension of business, or orphans—the remainder to be applied to the extension of business, and leader and the buildings, lands, and works to be vested in the trustees, whose duties would be to andit the accounts twice a year and report. To go twice a year to the works, examine into the state of business, and hold a public meeting, at which all contributors holding 5t loan stock may be present to hear any complaints against managers, and require any abuses or neglect to be altered; and in case of neglect of duty of trustees, contributors may appoint others. The firm to be dissolved if intorest is not paid regularly, or if complaints against managers, and require any abuses or neglect to be altered; and in case of neglect of duty of trustees, contributors may appoint others. The firm to be dissolved if intorest is not paid regularly, or if complaints anale at public meetings are not attended to in three months, when it will be determined by contributors whether a new firm shall be established or not.

Such is the outli

leave an ample amount of floating capital to carry on the business.

PROGRESS OF COPPER MANUFACTURE IN AMERICA.

The first undertaking of any magnitude for smelting the rich copper ores of Lake Superior, established in the United States, was the erection The first undertaking of any magnitude for smolting the rich coppet ores of Lake Superior, established in the United States, was the erection of works on the Monongahela River, by the Pittsburgh and Boston Mining Company, about four years since, for smelting their own copper from the Cliff Mine. They succeeded in producing a refined metal of great purity, and which at once commanded the highest price in the market. These works are most advantageously situated, so that the mineral is brought direct by water transit from Cleveland to the place of destination; the masses, frequently 2 or 3 tons in weight, are lowered into the funace through the top, and having reached the required state of refinement, the liquid metal is run into moulds either for ingots of 15 to 20 lbs. weight each, or into cakes for the rolling mills 2 inches thick, and 1 ft. by 14 ft. area. In connection with the smelting works Messrs. Hussey and Avery have erected a rolling mill at a cost of \$100,000, a large proportion of the sheets being manufactured into boilers, kettles, and other articles requiring to be tinned, which is, we understand, the first manufacture of the kind established in the States. It is intended also to connect other branches of the copper trade, such as the manufacture of brass, and brass wares of every description. The smelting works, rolling mills, workmen's cottages, and other erections, cover about 5 acres of land; the locality is happily chosen for obtaining both anthracine and charcoal, and it is estimated that at these works refined copper can be produced for at least \$2 per ton less than at any other point of the lake district. The largest proportion of the mineral is what is termed "barrel ore," yielding about 66 per cent.; the finer lumps, generally called "native copper," produce from 85 to 90 per cent. The ore is put into an oven connected with a furnace in which anthracite in death and the connected of turning out from 6 to 8 tons of metal per day. The complete success of this establishment will most probably

METALLIC TUBES.—Mr. S. Walker, jun., of Birmingham, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of metallic tubes. The process adopted by Mr. Walker is as follows:—He tokes a skelp or plate of metal, bends it to all form, and then passes it through a pair of saitably groved roils, using at the same time a mandril or internal support, by which the skelp is bent up to attubuler form, and one edge caused to overlap the other; he then either subject the partially-formed tube to a second rolling operation, using also a mandril or internal support as before, so as to compress the overlapping portion of the metal, and produce a bevil of both the meeting edges, or he effects the same object by means of a draw-bench. The deges of the tube are then soldered, and the operation is completed. The furnace employed for the latter purpose is one of a peculiar construction, adapted for conducting the fleme and beated air over those portions only of the tube to be soldered. For this purpose, it is finalished with a chamber behind the bridge, into which the tubes (either singly or several at a time) are introduced through apertures in each side, at such a level as to cause the flame to pass either under or over them on its way to the chimney, according as the junction of the edges of the tube is to be effected by solder applied interiorly and melted down between the abutting edges, or otherwise.—Claims: 1. The bending of skelps or plates of metalling at tube-like form, and the bevelting of the edges of the same by rolling.—2. The construction of a soldering in range, in which the fame and heated air are causes to pass infimmediate contact with those parts only to which the solder is to be applied.

New Machine for Administration and inventions and inventions of electro-magnetic ma-

mediate contact with those parts only to which the solder is to be applied.

New Machine for administration Medical Galvanism.—Mr. George
Little, whose several inventions and improvements on electro-magnetic machines we have before noticed, has just brought out, under letters patent, a machine for administering galvanism medically, in which the break is placed in vacuo, admitting of no oxidation; and there being no spring to overcome, it can be worked with either a small or great amount of battery power, without requiring any adjustment. It consists of a coil of insulated wire, surrounding a soft iron core; beneath the core is aglass tube, with a small inverted—herse-shoe magnet within, so placed that its limbs press on the surface of some mercury placed beneath, in connection with the wires leading from the battery. On a current of electricity being passed through the coil, the iron core is converted into a magnet, and instantly attracts the small magnet, swithin the tube, upwards, thereby breaking the circuit; when the core, losing its magnetic power, the magnet will fall and complete the circuit, to be again attracted, and this alternate motion will continue as long as any battery power-remains attached.

Uses of Gutta Percha.—The Gutta Percha Company, with their usual

remains attached.

Uses of Gutta Percha.—The Gutta Percha Company, with their usual spirit of enterprise, have just published accircular, in 24 pages quarto, containing 120 engraved diagrams, illustrative of the various uses to which this singular vegetable substance is applied. They consist of tubes for the conveyance of water, and chemical liquids being unaffected by acids, the conveyance of sound, and gas forming portable gas-lamps, life boats, and various appliances on ship-board, miners' caps, and various uses underground, car and 'speaking trainpets, ornamental trays, brackets, watch and clock stands, and otter demestic furnitives, both plain and decorative, and other uses too numerous to mention. The circular is stamped, and, consequently, can be transmitted free to all parts of the kingdom.

# Original Correspondence.

THE IRON TRADE-HOME AND FOREIGN.

SIR,-My attention was recently arrested by a statement of the Birmingham correspondent of a morning paper, to the effect that, from the low prices of the necessaries of life, the workpeople in the iron trade were prices of the necessaries of life, the workpeople in the iron trade were never better off, "whilst the makers are carrying on their works, and doing business at a ruinous loss." Whilst, as far as my limited information goes, I am prepared quite to coincide with these remarks, I conceive that the general notions with respect to the prospects of this impoffant manufacture, and which only could exercise so detrimental an effect as to bring it to that position, are of a much less buoyant character than the actual facts would fairly warrant. The want of sufficient interest, and other circumstances, have for many years prevented my paying that close attention to the statistics connected with the subject, which accuracy of judgment would demand, and in the present instance I am under the disadvantage of compiling this in the absence of some of my collected data, and must, therefore, demand, and in the present instance I am under the disadvantage of compiling this in the absence of some of my collected data, and must, therefore, partially trust to memory. As, however, I feel tolerably confident of the general correctness of my statements, clerical exactness is not very important to the comprehensive view I propose to take of the trade; but it will require a little investigation on the part of your readers to follow out the deductions, which time and space do not permit me more clearly to elucidate. Now, it will probably be conceded, that the present make of crude iron (and it is to this description of iron that all the calculations used herein are reduced) in Great Britain, does not exceed 2,200,000 tons. Our exportations for the year, ending Jan. 5, 1851, were 783,000 tons, of all sorts; and this wear, judging from the present monthly returns, they will probably reach the large amount of 880,000 tons of every description of iron, which, having reference to the loss of weight sustained in the manufactured portion, is equivalent to about 1,090,000 tons, or nearly half the production:—the exports for the previous two years being 783,000 and The make of pig-iron in 1835 was about 1,050,000 tons; the exporta-tion (220,000 tons), reduced as before—270,000 tons; and as the requi-sitions of our relived as that periods.

sitions of our railroads at that period would scarcely exceed 100,000 tons (presuming 150 miles to be in progression,—the average mileage granted by Parliament for the three years preceding amounted to 120 miles), there would, therefore, remain 680,000 tons for the ordinary home consumption of the kingdom, irrespective of railroads and their accessories. Now, having a due regard for the various new channels of consumption,—for iron vessels, for architectural, and other purposes, as well as for the vast undoubted increase in the old channels, we shall probably be within the mark in assigning 120,000 tons to represent this augmentation, and in determining the present consumption (with the above limitation) at 800,000 tons.

With respect to our own railroads, 6500 miles have been opened for affic, representing in crude iron, at 650 tons per mile for all purposes, 000,000 tons. Wide differences of opinion will, of course, exist as to the necessary annual allowance for wear and tear of these roads and their accessories; and this difficulty is aggravated in calculation by the diversity of the periods during which they have severally been at work. A rude approximation to the truth is, therefore, all that can be offered; but I propose to estimate it at 3½ per cent. on the crude iron employed in the construction originally, and to allot for that purpose an annual quantity of 140,000 tons during the five years which I intend to embrace in the present investigation. nt investigation.

The next consideration is that of the railroads to be made in Great The next consideration is that of the railroads to be made in Great Britain. By the last parliamentary return which I can at present quote, there were 5450 miles opened for traffic on the 20th June, 1849. Upwards of 1500 more were then commenced, besides 5600 for which Acts had been obtained, but which were not in progress. During the two succeeding years, to the 30th June last, there were opened about 1000 miles, leaving 500 miles of what were commenced in June, 1849, still to be constructed besides are the still to be constructed. structed, besides numerous other lines which have been commenced in the interim, either part of the 5600 miles alluded to, or for which Acts have been obtained during the last two sessions. No sane man will argue that the schole of this batch of 5600 miles will be attempted; but without entering minutely into detail, I will assume (and I believe it to be a moderate estimate) that 1750 miles of new railroad, or 350 miles per annum, will be constructed in these islands during the part for years. estimate) that 1750 miles of new railroad, or 350 miles per annum, will be constructed in these islands during the next five years. Of course, taking into account the many new trunks, links, or branches, which any one who has studied the subject must see are even now unprovided for by the Legislature, and which the wants of the several localities imperatively and legitimately require. As a specimen, I would adduce the Worcester and Hereford line to the Staffordshire district, or the Breconshire line to the South Wales.

e South water.
We have now, therefore, arrived at the following data, and which I as-me as sufficing for the coming quinquennial period:—

In crude or pig-iron ..... 2,260,00

nearly 30,000,000/.)—that the prospects of our iron trade are neither anomalous or inauspicious. It would undoubtedly be wiser, and its fortunes would be placed on a still more stable basis, ever insuring an adequate return, if those engaged in the trade would unite for the constant regulation of the supply of the raw material in reference to the demand; but with the jealousy, rivalry, and want of mutual confidence which now exists, such an inestimable arrangement is impracticable. Fortunately, however, I think that, at the present juncture, the ordinary course of events will ensure a moderate prosperity, if the ironmasters have only a legitimate confidence in their position, and abstain from the practice of not only selling their iron for no profit, but, in effect, giving their customers, foreigners included, a bonus for taking it. Irrespective of the calculation for the home use of iron taken from present data, an allowance might have been made for the extension of its ordinary uses—the Crystal Palace, for example, the diffusion of the screw principle amongst sailing vessels, the introduction of iron for forming bridge piers, continuous sleepers, and the presumed energy of our agricultural friends in the use of improved implements, have all the same boneficial tendency; truly the "Ettas de duro est ultima ferro" is no longer a poetic fancy; and even the "wooden" Brunel, who has derived the southquet from those perishable fabrics which should never have been allowed to mock the iron districts of Staffordshire, is laggingly, but more generally, using the nobler material,—following the example of the illustrious Stephenson, whose splendid monuments of railroad architecture will remain as adamant, to look down with contempt upon his rival's miserable anachronisms, destined, perchance, to perish ignobily (like the Newport Bridge) in the flames, or to rot, unregretted, to the search. But to return to our experiations, the probability of keeping un the nobly (like the Newport Bridge) in the flames, or to rot, unregretted, to the earth. But to return to our exportations, the probability of keeping up the amount of which forms so important a feature in our estimate, the more so as undue weight has been attached to the fact of one or two minor markets having been overstocked with our iron. I do not happen to have at hand any recent return of the quantities severally exported to foreign ports; but from the plan of argument I propose following, this lapsus is no great detriment, as I intend to assume that, unless an alteration should take place in the Germanic or American tariffs, or an improbable addition he made to our prices, our old entenance for railway material are not be made to our prices, our old customers for railway material are not likely to take less than heretofore; fortifying that assumption by the notorious energy of construction still going on amongst them, and estimating that, at all events, any hiatus will be more than filled up by the additional requirements, to the consideration of which I am now about to address

myaelf.

Germany, Russia, and the United States have already drawn largely on us for their railroads, and France to some extent, and I do not contemplate any addition; but there has been recently so great a vivification of railroad enterprise in countries where it has hitherto been trivial or dormant—countries, too, where the greater portion of the material will be ob-

tained from ourselves—that it is of great importance to obtain a know-ledge of their capabilities and intentions. This letter has already reached a far more unwieldy length than I had contemplated; I must, therefore, assume that your readers have a general knowledge of the subject, and merely give a short summary, with casual allusions to some of the principal lines in the several countries, and brief explanatory memoranda. Some of these countries certainly already figure in the exportations; but to a comparatively trivial amount. I omit Sardinia from the catalogue in consequence, though it is about forming much more important railroads than heretofore, and so also Tuscany. I have included India for 750 miles only, though her wants are likely to be on a more extensive scale—being aware of some previous exports. Altogether (although it may appear arbitrary, and though space prevents my attaching to each name its peculiar reasons) I believe the scheme will not be found unequal to the object I have in view. The list annexed is that of the countries in the above category, with the mileage of railroads, for which I assume they will recategory, with the mileage of railroads, for which I assume they will require iron for the next five years:—

1. Spain .. Miles 500—The Madrid and Irun, Alar and Santander, Madrid and Almansor, with continuation to the sea; Seville and Andujar, Barcelona, to French frontier, Valencia and Gras, &c. (besides one contempiated from Cadiz to Jerey, and also one from Madrid to Badajoz), are either commenced, contracted for, or conceded—together about 1000 miles.

2. Portugal.... 100—The only line I am aware of as planned is the Lisbon and Badajoz; but, during five years, surely more may fairly be cal-

culated ou.

3. Canada .... 650—There is now no doubt but that the Halifax and Quebec line, 636 miles long, will be completed under Imperial guarantee: there is also the extension to Hamilton, 600 miles further, besides other branches. There is already a short railroad in Canada.

4. Egypt .... 100—The line from Alexandria to Cairo (100 miles) is begun. Mr. Stephenson is adopting here the cast-fron sleepers. We may expect a continuation to Suez, and, perhaps, other short lines.

phenson is adopting nere the per dispersion of the short nines, pet a continuation to Suez, and, perhaps, other short nines, believe nothing is commenced here, and the line to Orsova only planned (345 miles). A line from Aleppo to the Persian Gulf for the India route, is within the limits of probability.

This mileage is, probably, much within the limits of a ance for India—taking into account what is already

ance for India—taking into account what is already done.
In Chil railroads have been warmly welcomed. A line from Val
paraiso to Santiago (110 miles) is commenced, and one from
Valparaiso to Copiapo will be shortly, about 400 miles long
In Australia and the West Indies some railways will also b
probably made in the period assigned.

probably made in the period assigned.

The Papal Government have in contemplation a line from Ancona to Bologna (guaranteed 5 per cent.) 100 and 120 miles respectively. Part of a proposed line between Monterra and Pistoja, and branch to Ferrara, under Austrian auspices, will cross Modena and the Papal States, about 120 miles long. The Austrian Government is also concluding a treaty with Piedmont for a line from Turin to Milan; but this, as well as several other Piedmontees lines (to Chombey, &c.), I omit, for the reasons previously stated.

I omit, for the reasons previously stated.

I me from Christiana to Lake Moysen is contracted for, under English auspices. It cannot end there, and 100 miles more is not too much to estimate for five years in the two countries.

9. Norway and 150 A 10. Denmark and 100

ome years since it was calculated there was legitimate room fo 700 miles of ralway in this district. It is understood that th Government is extremely anxious to forward railroads. Ther is a line from Altona to Kiel.

11. Switzerland ...150—A line is almost certain to be made between Chombey and Gsneva (to join the Turin line, over Mount Cenis), about 60 miles
long. About 400 miles further are only in embryo, having
Total miles ... 3350 been recommended and surveyed by Mr. Stephenson. Now, here are 3350 miles of railroad (presuming any deficiency in one

ountry to be made up by the others), representing, at a low average, 250,000 tons of crude iron (a lower standard being taken for colonial oreign, and continental, than for English roads), likely to be constructed in five years, giving 250,000 tons per annum to supply any presumed fall-ing off in exports, as before estimated. The natural deduction, therefore, from all these figures is, that there is no sufficient reason for the present ruinous rates, and it is the fault of the ironmasters alone that their property

ruinous rates, and it is the fault of the ironmasters alone that their property is so fearfully depreciated. I shall not occupy more space by recapitulating, or condensing, the reasoning; but conclude, with a hope that a brighter prospect is dawning upon them.—ADELOS: Oct. 2.

P.S. By way of comparison with the British home consumption of iron—taken at 1,170,000 tons—I have endeavoured to investigate that of the United States. Last year they imported 347,000 tons of all descriptions of Iron, equal to 430,000 tons of crude iron. Some years since, in the zenith of their trade, their make was estimated to reach 700,000 tons. In the present paralysed state, probably 570,000 tons would be a fair approximation to it, so that their consumption would reach 1,000,000 tons, which presents a reasonable comparison to our own—allowing for our which presents a reasonable comparison to our own—allowing for our greater population and more advanced state of scientific civilisation.

Recent advices from the United States represent the prosecution of new

railways as going on very vigorously.

RAILWAY CHAIRS.

RAILWAY CHAIRS.

Sir,—You have on various occasions obligingly noticed in your Journal the iron block chair for railways, patented by mesome six years ago, since which time several other patents have been taken out for railway chairs, essentially similar in principle, and which have engaged considerable and well-merited attention by parties interested in railway formation. When I first brought an entire iron construction before the public, there were reasons for the scheme not being acceptable; amongst the rest, overcoming the prejudice in favour of the old mode of formation, with stone and timber. Time, however, has shown that my opinion as to the adoption of iron alone has not been either visionary or impracticable: perhans the timber. Time, however, has shown that my opinion as to the adoption of iron alone has not been either visionary or impracticable: perhaps the strongest inducement for this change of opinion has been the fact that an iron formation of railway conduces not only to the interest of directors who adopt it, but also to the more important assurance of safety to the public; and, furthermore, from the economy in construction, and permanency of its character, coupled with the later acquired experience of practical and scientific men, it being now proved, without a doubt, that a line formed entirely of iron can be made with greater prospective benefit from its durability, be permanently kept up at a less outlay, and avoid the inconvenience and danger to the traffic of the line when renewing the sleepers whilst in operation. The iron block chairs of my construction have now-been in use for several vears; and early in the present year a further satis-80s. per ton.....oden keys, at ld. each .....

Total .....£1156 18 The expense will be p rtionably increased if the chairs are laid 3 feet apart. The cost per mile of laying a single line of railway with wooden sleepers

is is follows 58 13 4 14 13 4

For one mile of single way ......£1179 4 8 Relying on the accuracy of the foregoing estimates, a single line of way for one mile, constructed with the iron block chairs, will cost 1156. 18s. 4d. Each chair weighing 1 cwt., at 80s. per ton,\* placing them 4 ft. apart from centre to centre, which from the length of bearing on the chairs—namely, 20 inches over and upon each—leaves a space of 28 inches of unsupported rail, which is less than the existing practice of sleepers laid 3 feet apart. The expense of laying one mile of single line of way with wooden sleepers amounts to 1179. 4s. 8d., which gives 22l. 6s. 4d. in favour of the iron block chairs, without regarding the constant process of decay the sleepers. amounts to 1737, 48, 30, which gives 222, 63, 40. In involve of the iron block chairs, without regarding the constant process of decay the sleepers are constantly undergoing, and the daily attention required of renewing them, which occasions a heavy item of outlay in supervision, labour, and material. There can be no question, therefore, as to the superiority of iron formation; how far the iron block chairs, which I have called your

Since these estimates were made, I have received a tender to cast and deliver the block chairs at 77s. 6d. per ton.

attention to, possess superior merit, must abide the ordeal of those who are best qualified to appreciate them.

I may, however, be allowed to claim the first introduction to notice of the iron block ensire, in lieu of timber and stone, which have the qualification of being simple in construction, incur no expense in fitting, require neither screw, bolt, or bar, in their application, but only the wooden wedge to retain the rail in its position; further, that these chairs have been tested and found by experience to answer well, are moderate in cost, readily adjusted on the line, and as readily and expeditiously removed or replaced when necessary. I have already trespassed so much that I refrain at present from sending you a description of my patent platforms, chairs and rails, so constructed as to form together one united continuous line of iron railway.—S. Reed: Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 30.

#### NEW PLAN FOR OBTAINING SULPHUR. SIR,-The United Kingdom has an abundant store of metallic sulphu-

rets, yet still the manufacturers who consume brimstone draw their chief supply from foreign countries. Your able correspondent, Mr. Birkmyre, supply from foreign countries. Your able correspondent, Mr. Birkmyre, is indefatigable in his exertions to rouse the Cornish mine proprietors to the importance of this subject, and commence active operations. I notice in some late Numbers of your Journal the formation and progress of a company got up by Mr. Todd for carrying out improved modes of treating certain minerals. Although Mr. Todd does not begin as he ought to do, that is by separating and collecting the sulphur, I wish him success, as such may induce other parties to get up a second company purposely to manufacture sulphur. About a dozen years ago I devised different modes of procuring sulphur from the metallic sulphurets, but unfortunately these, and many other useful inventions, have been kept in abeyance. By some strange fatality, I have hitherto been at work with pigeons on one side, and crows on the other; my plans have been frustrated, and my exertions rendered abortive between imbedility and knavery. Whenever I reflect upon the subject of the first sentence in this letter, a sense of mortification passes through my mind. In the hope that the miners of Cornwall, reflect upon the subject of the first sentence in this letter, a sense of mortification passes through my mind. In the hope that the miners of Cornwall, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man, and other districts, will at no distant period see their true interests, and exert themselves to promote them. I give a brief outline of a plan for obtaining sulphur, being a modification of different plans which I have tried, and which I feel confident will prove easy in practice, while as simple and economical as any likely to be devised. Two separate portions of sulphurets are to be simultaneously acted the property of the provent the control of the provent the control of the provent the control of the provised the provised the provised the provised to the provised vised. Two separate portions or suppurers are to be simultaneously acted upon, the one by heated air, the other by heated steam. The requisite heat will probably be about 500° Fahr.; sulphurous acid will proceed from one, sulphuretted hydrogen from the other. As are nic is generally present, its separation is essentially necessary, and arrangements must be made acits separation is essentially necessary, and arrangements must be made accordingly. For this purpose I propose, what I have already described in the Mining Journaf, that the sulphurous vapours shall be conveyed through flues or chambers to such an extent that they may be cooled down to the point at which the whole of the arsenic will condense. To economise space, and facilitate the collection, I recommend a series of ascending and descending flues or chambers; beyond the point at which all the arsenic will have condensed, the sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen are to be brought to meet in a chamber, into the upper part of one side of will have condensed, the sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen are to be brought to meet in a chamber, into the upper part of one side of which cast-iron pipes are to be inserted in a row, slanting downward outside. These pipes are to be heated at their upper ends by an external fire, up to about the subliming point of sulphur; they must be of such a length that the lower extremity will be kept at, or a little below, the melting point of sulphur, where the sulphur will condense, and moulds may be placed to receive it in fusion. My sight having failed me of late obliges me to be concise in my remarks, but I shall be glad to go into details if required, either publicly through the medium of the columns of your Journal, or personally. A large quantity of sulphur is used for decomposing salt to form the alkalies; for this purpose I have been long engaged with a plan for forming sulphate of ammonia, still a great quantity of sulphur being required for other purposes, a sulphur works would answer, all the metals being left, without any admixture in the residue, and in a forward state for separation and reduction.—T. H. Leighton: Sept. 28.

ALCHYMICAL SCIENCE,-No. II.

SIR,—The advent of new views of natural philosophy, and the abrupt premulgation of their substantive and derivative facts, entail on their pro-

promulgation of their substantive and derivative facts, entail on their promulgators such a host of hostilities, prejudices, and obstructions, as to convert the proper meed of fame into discouragement from the pursuits of their otherwise honourable course.

There is really very little difference, in effect especially, between this antagonistic feeling and expression of old notions and customs against whatever is new and startling in character, and the hierarchical prejudice of and enmity to the Copernican philosophy in the hands of Galileo and his

ever is new and startling in character, and the hierarchical prejudice of and enmity to the Copernican philosophy in the hands of Galileo and his compeers; and it may be wise on my part to break the force of the serious onslaught preparing against the subject of these papers to indulge in a little clucidative digression during the time necessary for perfecting some startling results of secondary and tertiary mineralisation now in coarse of development, which, if bruequely introduced to public inspection, might either be subject to illiberal criticism or be declared scientifically schismatic. Nos. II. and III. will, therefore, partake of this intercalary nature, and disclose to your readers some of those peculiar and anomalous facts in this connection, which have sorely perplexed and continue to disturb the propriety of the scientific world.

Many of your readers are aware that the soble name of CAVENDISH formerly figured in the walks of chemical research, of whose existence and patient assiduity we have a mighty memorial in his extant contributions to the pages of the Philosophical Transactions, which evince an unwearied devotion to the pursuit of the noblest of all the sciences, in preference to the luxuries which would otherwise have been his lot, had his choice lain in this more popular direction. It was about the time of the discovery of Palladium that a stranger, after having deposited a few ounces of a metallic substance with an elderly lady, near Seven Dials, proceeded to advertise its sale under the denomination of palladium, which excited considerable curiosity amongst the savans of the day from the large supply and comparatively diminutive price; and, amongst others, Hatchett procured a specimen, and upon examination gave it as his opinion that it was really palladium, as having the colour, lustre, infusibility, density, resistance to decomposition, and, in short, all the leading features and properties of the new metal, just previously discovered, and then very scarce, and inordinately expensive.

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and inordinately expensive.

Cavendish was also induced to procure the metal, and test the authoriticity of this account; and after having examined it, and published his researches thereon, which also established its identity, he became induced

researches thereon, which also established its identity, he became induced to question its metallic simplicity.

It is not necessary in this recital to exhibit the circumstances that led to these suspicions—for a detail of which, as well as for the elaborate researches, which would not in the present day be a disparagement to a LAURENT, that led to the ultimate result, the reader is referred to the namerous contributions on this topic in the scientific journals and annals of the particular time. Suffice it to say, that after difficulties that would have tired the patience of any ordinary analyst, Cavendish discovered that this so-called metal could be produced by an alloy of mercury and platina.

This alloy, simulating in almost every particular the now well-known, and so called, simple body, palladium, has, when composed of 33:3 parts of Hg. and 66:6 of Pl., a specific gravity of 11:500, is soluble in nitric acid—is precipitated from all its solutions as an alloy, resists all ordinary means of decomposition, and even of voltaic polarity—is permanent in the fire at all possible temperatures, fusing at a white heat into a metallic button. In fact, Cavendish never succeeded in resolving this compound into

mercury and platina; but succeeded in imitating it by the union of its

mercury and platina; but succeeded in imitating it by the union of its elementary parts!

Having now given the history of this singular compound metallic body. I shall speak of some of its properties, as capable of throwing considerable suspicion on the identity of many other metallic bodies, and at least of creating toleration and favour for this long abeyant original of the science of chemistry. When the proportion of mercury is diminished to one-fourth, and that of platinum increased to three-fourths, the density of the alloy is augmented from 11,500 to 12,500; and it therewith acquires the property of resisting the action of nitric acid, but yielding to that of NO H Cl. But the most singular, and in this connection instructive feature, consists in the great increase of thermic componency which attends the formation of this simulative metal. In the specific gravities of 11,500 and 12,500, attendants upon the constitutions of this allodial metal, we have a co-efficient of density, less than that of either of its components—mercury being 13,500, and platinum 20,500; and hence Thermon metals to accommodate the diminished specific gravity and large increase in the numeral co-efficient of the specific heat of the allodial body; and

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bence it is to the ingredient, Thermon, that all the disguised metallic properties are owing; and if the mere constituent addition of the matter of heat in a material and permanent form can thus almost make a new metal, out of the materials of two other metals, need we be surprised on being assured that in many other cases the change and conversion is not almost but, in reality, complete?

I might greatly dilate upon the importance of the facts here detailed, and show how powerfully they concur to induce the full belief in the rationality of the avocations, if not professions, of the glorious company of the alehymists, even in the pursuit of the philosopher's sione, as an inductive medium to metallic transmutation, whose names even, were it not for the apparent importance of their professions, would, with their labours, have long since passed away; but I shall, for the present at least, avoid all the dilatation of the theoretical part of the study, and leaving it to the care of your numerous readers, induce in their minds, if not a disposition to aid in this important pursuit of knowledge, at least tolerate as rational the labours and contributions of others.

Wat Radley, Ch. E. Brixton, Oct. 4. Brixton, Oct. 4.

#### PRACTICAL MINING-GERMAN SCHOOLS.

PRACTICAL MINING—GERMAN SCHOOLS.

Sir,—I am extremely pleased with the remarks in your last Journal on the proposed mining school. If we are to have a practical school, there ought to be practical men in the body, otherwise it cannot lead to useful purposes. We know what the engineering and continental schools have done, and we have an excellent example in Mr. Faber's letter what we are to expect from the so-called schools of mining—the production of vain bubbles at so much per head, the capacity weakened in the exercise of common sense and practical ideas. If our mining school propagates such absurdities as those brought forward by your correspondent, a friend has suggested that Battersea field will serve quite as well as any other field for the exercise of the students; but I sincerely trust that Englishmen have too much practical sense to encourage anything short of positive knowledge in such an establishment.

the exercise of the students; but I sheered, too much practical sense to encourage anything short of positive knowledge in such an establishment.

We want local schools, where young men may be taught daily by practical teachers, as the majority of our miners, young and old, can ill afford to leave their employment, much less to pay a high sum, to get their heads filled with such visionary notions as those of Mr. Faber. It is amusing to hear the self-sufficiency and presumption of some men called teachers, or professors, scarcely knowing the distinction between porphyry and granite, or even a copper mine and a colliery, yet endeavouring to force their absurdities on the public, in contradiction to all experience and common sense. After the masterly letters of Mr. David Mushet, Mr. Evan Hopkins, and others, I little expected to find such a letter as that of Mr. Faber's in your Journal. It serves, however, as a glaring proof of the injury done to the minds of young men by sending them to such schools.

I trust, Sir, that as Englishmen have hitherto succeeded, and have obtained celebrity for their works, in consequence of their studying the laws of Nature, aided by the instruction of efficient men, that the schools of industry will be founded on similar natural principles, so as to render them of real practical utility and benefit to the rising generation of miners.

Truro Sept. 26.

#### REAL ELEMENTS OF NATURE.

REAL ELEMENTS OF NATURE.

Sir.—Acquainted with Mr. Rogers, in your columns, as a practical writer, I read his introduction with due attention, and am disappointed to find-him stop just at the beginning for proofs of the elements now acknowleged. He need not be told that we term the metals, &c., "elements" only in a limited sense—few, if any, chemists believing that we have reached, or even approached, the ultimate point of decomposition, or that the bodies now regarded as simple are really the ultimate elements of nature; but rational and inductive chemistry does not allow us to regard a substance as compound until we have evidence, analytic or synthetic, of its composition. To take examples from Mr. Rogers's own writings, he is well acquainted with the existence, forms, and qualities of iron and carbon. He knows that they can combine, and can also unite with other bodies, forming a great variety of compounds; but if he knows further how to decompose

that they can combine, and can also unite with other bodies, forming a great variety of compounds; but if he knows further how to decompose them, or to form them from substances not containing them ready formed, he has made a great and most valuable advance in chemical science.

After this compliance with his desire, let us hope he will proceed with his exposition. If it is really based upon fact and experiment, it will be halled throughout the scientific world; but if, as rather appears from what he has so far given us, it is only a hypothetical anticipation of future experiments, unknown how or when, it remains to be seen what benefit he can show from his speculations.—J. Prideaux: Plymouth, Oct. 2.

#### RAILWAY ACROSS THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

RAILWAY ACROSS THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

SIR,—In your Journal of last week you promulgated my novel theory of crossing the British Channel by means of a railway; but as the statement was headed "Balloon Railways," it has led some scientific persons to suppose that balloons were a means of carrying out this theory, and I wish it to be known that the only connection one theory has with the other is, that the proposer of this new plan for crossing the British Channel was the same person who originated balloon railways, as stated to be now carrying out in America. In explaining this matter to your readers, you will much oblige yours, &c.—J. Browne: Great Portland-street, Oct 3.

STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE.

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 10th of the month.

One of the Company's first-class steamers will also be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, as an extra ship, on the 3d of November next, and of allernate months thereafter, in combination with extra steamers, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th October and 20th Docember. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY.—The Company will likewise dispatch from Bombay, about the 1st November next, and of every alternate month thereafter, a first-class steam-ship for ADEN, to meet there the extra ship between Calcutta and Suez; and at Alexandria one of the Company's steamers, but passengers by Parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southsamships will receive the passengers; parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southsamships will receive the passengers; parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southsamships will receive the passengers; parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southsamships will receive the passengers; parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southsamships will receive the passengers; parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southsamships will receive the passengers; parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southsamships will receive the passengers; parcels, and goods, and convey them to Southsampton, calling at Malta and Gibraitar.

But Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN—AMLTA: On the 20th and 29t

TO MINE PROPRIETORS, WATER-WORK AND LAND-DRAINAGE COMPANIES
CONTRACTORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS. REAT BRITAIN STEAM -SHIP Company definite section, that would not prejudice the entirety of the remainder) of her STEAM MACHINERY, as originally constructed, consisting of FOUR Se inch CYLINDERS, of 6 feet stroke, with platons and rods, at-pumps and condensers, connecting rods and forther set of the remainder of the construction of the construc nagrods and guides, and all the detail of nozzle and valve gearing, necessary to re cach pair of cylinders complete in themselves, from the pistons to the crank-plus. Apply to Mr. Groome, civil engineer, or Capt. Mathews, on board the vessel, San Graving Dock; or Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Liverpool.

THE PATENT WATER-BALLAST STOWAGE BAGS and PUMPS having BEEN TESTED, and met the approval of practical men, the Public is respectfully informed that all is now prepared for FITTING UP SHIPS, by application to Mr. KIRK, at the Works, GIBSON'S BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-UPONTYNE, where a pamphiet and illustrations may be obtained by, or forwarded to, parties and where all inquiries will be fully replied to.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ang. 15, 1831.

FOR THE SHOOTING SEASON, 1851.—
DEANE, ADAMS, & DEANE, GUN-MAKERS to H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT,
beg respectfully to call the attention of SPORTSMEN to their late IMPROVEMENTS
is GUINS, PISTOLS, and RIFLES, which may be seen and tested daily, with a large
smoottnent of their best town-made GUNS, at the MANUFACTORY, No. 30, KING
WILLIAM, STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.—Angust 7, 1851.

\*\* Sporting ammunition of the best quality on the lowest terms.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, the charge of the control of the con REED'S IRON RAILWAY CHAIRS-(PATENT SEALED OCTOBER 16, 1845). O IRONFOUNDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—The con

The ADD CONTRACTORS.—The Continuous IRON RAIL is adjusted on the roadway, without being keyed into chairs, which are dispensed with; and the IRON BLOCK CHAIRS, where rails are used, are made to superseds the use of stone and timber, forming an entire PERMANENT IRON RAILWAY. The Chairs have been laid on the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Carlisle Railway for four years, with perfect satisfaction. Their superiority over other chairs, used in combination with stone and timber, is evident, and have the advantage of expedition in adjustment, econemy in price, and unquestionable greater durability.

The above improvement in railways comprise an entire iron construction, and have the priority over other patents for a similar formation.

The Patentee is ready to GRANT LICENSES on payment of a moderate tomage royalty, or will treat for the absolute SALE of the PATENT, with all claims for infringement.—Apply to Mr. S. Reed, Bank-buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, and FOUNDERS.—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for those, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different frons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the teams of License under Mr. Stirling's Patents will be given by the Subscriber, and also by Mr. JEE, C.E., 6, John-street, Adolphi. A. MACNAUGHY, OFFICES,—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.

WAREHOUSES,—Paul's Wharf, 28, Upper Thames-street.

TO THE MINING AND SHIPPING INTERESTS.

WIRE AND HEMP ROPES,—MANUFACTURED under PATENT GRANTED TO JAMES B. WILSON,

HAFDOCK ROPE. WORKS, NEAR WARRINGTON. J. Applicable to SHIPPING, INCLINED PLANES, MINES, COLLIERIES, &c.; as also to WIRE CABLES for SUBMARINE, OVERLAND, and UNDERLAND TELEGRAPHS. Sizes, with comparative weights and strongth, as also price per crut. or fathom, may be obtained on application to the patentee.

All sizes of wire strands, railway signal lines, flat and round copper rope, lightning conductors, window asal lines, &c.—Warrington, July 5, 1851.

conductors, window sash lines, &c.—Warrington, July 5, 1851.

TO DOCK COMPANIES, WHARFINGERS, COAL, STONE, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

PATENT STEAM WHIPPING COMPANY.—

Mossrs. E. & A. PRIOR, the Managers of this Company, are now UNLOADING, by means of an ENGINE. their COLLERS in the THAMES, at an average rate of 20 tons per hour, or upwards of two hundred tons per day, and at a considerable reduction in cost. They have numerous highly satisfactory certificates from captains whose ships they have discharged, and to the owners of which the greatly increased dispatch is obviously a matter of the greatest importance.

The remarkably small dimeasions and weight of the engine admits of its being placed on, and removed from, the ship's deck with the greatest facility and dispatch, by means of the barge and derick. These engines are also thoroughly adapted for unloading in the decks, or for permanent use on board all large ships, where, in addition to working out the cargo, they might be most advantageously used for doing all the other heavy work, such as pumping, lifting the anchor, warping &c.

This company are now prepared to contract for the unloading of any quantity of coafs, or to grant Licenses for the use of the patent, on application to the managers, Messrs. E. & A. PKIOR, 163, Upper Thames-street, London.

# GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, Museum of Practical Seology.

The COURSE of STUDY at this INSTITUTION will commence on THURSDAY, the 6th of November, 1851, and the following LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given during the session:

1. CHEMISTRY, applied to Arts and Agriculture

2. NATURAL HISTORY, applied to Geology and the Arts

3. MECHANICAL SCIENCE, with its applications Robert, Hunt, Keeper of Mining to Mining.

4. METALLURGY, with its special applications JOHN PERCY, M.D., F.R.S.

5. GEOLOGY, and its practical applications.

A. C. RAMSAY, F.R.S.

6. MINING and MINERALOGY WARNGTON W. SMYTH, M.A. The fee for the course of two years is one payment of £30; or £20 for each session, from November to August inclusive.

Practical Instruction in the Field, in Geology, Mining, and Palæontology, is included in the above charges.

Practical Instruction in the Field, in Geology, Mining, and Palæontology, is included in the above charges.

Occasional Students may attend separate Courses of Lectures and Field Instruction on payment of the Fees mentioned in the program.

The Labovatories for Chemistry and Metallurgy will be open for the reception of Pupils on payment of £15 for the session of five months.

Officers of the Army and Navy, either in the Queen's or the Honourable East India Company's service, are admitted to the Lectures at hair the usual charges. Students who propose to enter with the view of obtaining the Diploma of the Institution, are requested to apply to Mr. Trenham Recks, at the Museum, from whom the necessary information may be obtained.

H. T. DE LA BECHE, Director.

LOLOGICAL MINERALOGY—KING'S COLLEGE,
LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F. G. S., will COMMENCE a COURSE of
LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to FACILITATE the STUDY of GEOLOGY,
and of the APPLICATION of MINERAL SUBSTANCES in the ARTS. The Lectures
will be illustrated by an extensive collection of Specimens, and will begin on WEDNES
DAY NEXT, 8th of October, at Nine o'clock a.m. They will be continued on each susceeding Wednesday.—October 4, 1851.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

IVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.

Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.

STUDENTS are INSTRUCTED in EVERY BRANCH of the SCIENCE.
Fees for Analysis or Assays may be had on application, with full prospectuses.

FFICIAL CATALOGUE.—FOURTH CORRECTED and IMPROVED EDITION, dated Sept. 15th, with the additions from Sweden, &c., The Official Catalogue may also be had bound with the Indices of Names and Articles, and all the British and Foreign Priced Lists, with Lists of Jurors, Local Committees, &c., price 7s. 6d.

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HLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Colonies, Foreign States, and full
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Complete in Three handsome Volumes, price Three Guineas,

OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE of the GREAT EXHIBITION of the WORKS OF INDUSTRY
OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.

This work is also published in Five Parts: Parts t and 2, price 10s. each, and Parts 3,
4, and 5, price 15s. each.

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GREAT EXHIBITION.

HUNT'S HANDBOOK COMPLETE,—Price 6s.
By ROBERT HUNT.

Professor of Mechanical Science, Government School of Mines.

"Every care has been taken to render this compilation a record worthy of preservation, as giving within a limited space a faithful description of certainly one of the most remarkable events which has ever taken place on this island, or in the world—the gathering together from the onds of the earth of the products of human industry, the efforts of human thought.—Extract from Prydac.

"The most instructive guide to the Exhibition while it is open—we have no doubt that this 'Hand-book' will become hereafter one of the most popular mementes and histories of the actual gathering of the nations.—Athenceum.

"The most complete and popular Guide published. Useful in the Exhibition, and agreeable afterwards as a remisiscence of what has been seen in the great year of 1851."

—Spectator.

—Specialor.

"Let no one imagine that because the Great Exhibition will shortly be closed that the 'Hand-book' is not, therefore, needed; on the contrary, it should be read and retained by all as a compact and portable record of what they have seen exhibited."—Literary Sprices BROTHERS, Wholesale Stationers.

SPICER BROTHERS, Wholesale Stationers.

29, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, at Hyde Park, of all booksellers in town and country, and at the railway stations.

Dr. RAMADGE ON ASTHMA AND DISEASES OF THE HEART, ASTHMA: TRS VARIETIES AND COMPLICATIONS, with Practical Remarks on their Specific Treatment; illustrated by cases, and plates coloured from Nature. To which is annexed, a succinct TREATISE on the principal DISEASES of the HEART. By F. H. RAMADGE, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, late Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary for Asthma and Consumption.

London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

London: Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.

TIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN
IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following from Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:—
Messrs. BAIRDS ... Gartsherrie, Glasgow.

The CLIDE IRON COMFANY ... ditto ditto ditto The FIRTH IRON COMFANY ... ditto ditto The HERSLEY COMPANY ... Tipton, Staffordshire.

Messrs. LUOYS, FOSTER, & CO. ... Wednesbury.

Mr. JOHN WILSON ... AGENTS.

Messrs. W, & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edilaburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, Lendon.

POROUGH OF GATESHEAD.—NOTICE TO ENGINEERS

POROUGH or GATESHEAD.—NOTICE TO ENGINEERS

AND SURVEYORS, AND TO COLLECTORS.—Any PERSON deairo is of OBTAINING the APPOINTMENT to the office of SURVEYOR and INSPECTOR of NUISANCES
to the CORPORATION OF GATESHEAD, is requested to FORWARD TESTIMONIALS
of QUALIFICATION and COMPETENCY, addressed (free of postage) to the "Town
Clerk, Town Hall, Gateshead," Defore Tuesday, the 21st day of October instant, on which
day the Committee appointed by the Corporation will meet, at Nine o'clock in the morning, to receive and examine applications and testimoulals of candidates.

As the duties of such Surveyor will comprise the Municipal as well as the Local Boar
of Health business of the Corporation, a candidate must be familiar with the practice of
engineering, especially hydraulic engineering, in connection with works of water supply,
drainage, sewerage, and surface cleansing, competent in conduct surveys, prepare plans,
drawings, and estimates of works of every description, and able to superintend the excution thereof, test the materials, and see to the fulfilment of the conditions of the conracts for executing such works. The whole time of the Surveyor is to be devoted to the
duties assigned to him, and he is to be restricted from undertaking any other employment.—Salary, £3(1) oper annum.

Candidates are to state their age in their applications, but are not required to attend
personally before the Committee, unless specially summoned, and no canvassing will be
allowed. The successful candidate is required to give security for the faithful discharge
of his duties by the bond of himself and two sureties in £500.

The said Committee will, on the same day, receive applications from person a desirous
of filling the office of COLLECTOR of the DISTRICT and other RATES under the control of the said Corporation. He will be paid at the rate of three-pence per pound on the
amount collected. He must devote at least four days in each week to the duties of his
office, and give security for faithfully discharging them, and

WHEAL TREWANE (SILVER-LEAD),—
SAINT KEW, CORNWALL.
CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

ONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIL
IN 8448 shares, of £1 5s. per share.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
PIERCE SOMERST BUTLER, Esq., M.P.
SIT CHARLES KIRKPATRIOK, BAT.
RICHARD WOODTHORPE, Esq., R.N.
WILLIAM DUNBAR, Esq.
JAMES HAYNES HAYNES, Esq.

BANKERS-Messrs. Masterman, Peters, & Co. Purser-Mr. A. Elborough. OFFICES,-No. 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

OFFICES,—No. 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

This mine, the valuable nature of which has long been acknowledged by the most experienced mineralogists and mining agents, has been almost idle for some months past, but it has now passed into entirely fresh hands, who propose to work it vigorously, and bring to surface the rich ores which it is know to contain. For this purpose, the number of shares has been increased to 8448, and will now be issued to the public at \$1 \text{ is per share.}

This will clear the mine of all liabilities, and leave a surplus of 5s, per share for working capital, which it is confidently believed will render frather calls unnecessary, and be amply sufficient to bring the mine into a dividend-paying state.

It may be observed, that this undertaking is divested of much of the speculative character usually attached to mining adventures, inasmuch as several thousand pounds have been expended in sinking shafts, driving levels, creeting machinery, &c., and the existence and position of the lodes ascertained.

A limited number only of the shares will be disposed of; no allotments will be made, but transfers will be executed to unexceptionable parties, and certificates given on payment for the shares, application for which may be made to Mr. A. Elborough, at the offices of the company, 12, Old Jewry Chambers, City; or to James Lance, Esq., mining broker, 52, Threadneedle-street, where prospectuses and reports on the mine may be obtained, and aspeciment of the orea seen.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY,—CARNARVONSHIRE, NORTH WALES.

Capital £3,000, in 10,000 ahares of £3 each—conducted on the "Cost-book" principle. Deposit £1 per share, payable upon allotment.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY, -2, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, CANNON-STREET.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—2, SCOTT'S-YARD, BUSH-LANE, CANNON-STREE

COMMUTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. EDWARD ASHTON, Milton-street, Dorset-square

Mr. SYLVESTER WALSH, Polygon, Somers Town

Mr. JAMES ARRAGON, Maida-nill

Mr. H. A. SPARDING, Hanover-square

(With power to add to their number.)

AUDITORS.

Mr. James O'Leary, for the committee; Mr. James Turney, for the shareholders.

BANKERS—Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Solicition.—Mr. Edward Maniere, 31, Bedford-row. Fusses and Secartan—Mr. Henry Palmer.

FURSER AND SERETARY—Mr. Henry Palmer.

The Cwmdyle Rock and Green Lake Mine is situate on a large estate in the parish of Beddgelert, Carnarvonshire. The grant extends over about five miles in length and three in breadth, and is hold under a lease of 21 years, 13 of which are unexpired, under a moderate royalty.

The purchase of the interest of the late adventurers in this valuable mine has been secured upon very favourable terms—viz., that the whole of the purchase-money shall be taken in paid-up shares in this Company, carrying interest of 6 per cent. per annum upon 42 per share—payable annually from their respective dates. The romaining 42 depost and further call (if any), to carry dividends arising from the workings.

Interest, at the same rate, will be paid to subscribers upon all shares paid up in full by them. The one field bolders of scrip in the former undertaking have consented to take in exchange paid-up shares in this Company, in preference to being paid off, and will be entitled to the same rate of interest thereon.

The greater part of the shares are already taken, and the remaining few have been allotted to responsible applicants, so that the Company may now be considered as fully established.

Applications for more detailed prospectuses and plans may be weeke at the effects.

Applications for more detailed prospectuses and plans, may be made at the offices of the Company; also at the offices of the solicitor, 8 A, Miltonstreet, Dorset-square; and at Mr. Ringroso's, Sherrard-street, Golden-square.

REAT WESTERN AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL
COMPANY.—Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each—paid-up.
Provisionally Registered, pursuant to 7 and 8 Vic., e. 110.

TEMPORANY OFFICE.—No. 3, BRIDGE-STREET, WESTMINISTER.

Prospectuses may be obtained of, and application for the remaining shares addressed to, the Secretary, at the offices, as above; or to the Solicitors to the Company, Messes.
Coombe and Nicoli: Messrs. Lind and Rickard, stockbrokers, 3, Bank Chambers, Loth-bury; and of the following agents: "Bristoi: Henry Dayrell, Esq., stockbroker, 6, Clare-street.—Gloucester: G. P. Wilkes, Esq., solicitor.—Liverpool: Messrs. Lowe and Sons, stockbrokers.—Plymouth: J. B. Wilcocks, Esq., Barblean.—Windsor: Henry Darvill, Esq., solicitor.

By order of the Directors,
Sept. 25, 1851.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LEE MOOR PORCELAIN CLAY

PROSPECTUS OF THE LEE MOOR PORCELAIN CLAY
COMPANY.—(Provisionally Registered).—To be carried out on the principle of
LINITED LIABILITY.

Capital £100,000, in 4000 shares, of £25 each.
Calls £2 10s. each, with an interval of two months between each call.
DIRECTORS.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF MORLEY, of Kent House, Knightsbridge, and Saitram,
Devonshire, Chairman.

THOMAS HAWES, £30, 15, Regent-street, London, Deputy-Chairman.
SIr WILLIAM SNOW HARRIS, Knt., Plymouth.
THOMAS BULTELE, Eaq., banker, Plymouth.
CHRISTOPHER HARRIS, £30, tonker, Plymouth.
JAMES BHODES, £30, Lombard-street, London.
AUDITORS.

Henry Lloyd Morgan, £30, Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street, London; and
John Radford, £30, Plymouth.
Solicitors—Measrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, London.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—JOHN HAWKSHAW, £30, 33, Great George-street, Westminster.
BANKERS—The London and County Bank.

OFFICES—No. 30, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON.
Referring for detailed particulars to the prospectus, of which copies may be had at the

OFFICES—No. 30, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON.

Referring for detailed particulars to the prospectus, of which copies may be had at the offices, the Directors announce that one-half of the whole stock consists of preferential shares, entitled to a dividend of 6 per cent. before any profits are divisible upon the remainder of the stock.

It is estimated that the total annual consumption of porcelain clay in Great Britain is 51,000 tons. The Lee Moor Clay bears the highest scientific character, and as, from lying immediately at the surface, if dispenses with the cost of mixing operations—the price which it commands in the market readily yields a profit of 13a, per ton. A sale of only 12,000 tons, therefore, would produce £9000, or a dividend of 6 per cent. on the whole stock of £100,000—leaving a surplus of £3000 to cover all expenses, or £6000 as a surplus security for a dividend on the preferential shares.

An additional profit of 3 per cent. per share is anticipated at a moderate calculation from the sale of the adjunctive materials produced without additional expense from the minerals forming the refuse of the elements of which the clay is composed.

Applications, accompanied by a reference, for the reserved preference shares, which are alone now offered to the public, may be made to the Directors, at the offices of the Company.

By order of the Directors, SIDNEY SMITH, Secretary.

are alone now offered to the public, may be made to the Directors, at the offices of the Company.

By order of the Directors, SIDNEY SMITH, Secretary.

A USTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

(Redistread Provisionally).—Capital £10,000, in £1 shares.

The provisional committee beg to say that, in coming before the public with the small capital, they were actuated by a feeling of caution at a period which they forcast would be one of great public excitement, and were unwilling to raise any great expectations till they had satisfied themselves more fully of the prospects that would be likely to attend such an undertaking. Having consulted with several gentlemen from Sydney and some minent merchants, the committee became more convinced of the profitable results likely to attend such an enterprise, and, therefore, unbestatingly assented to the necessal of starting at once with such a capital as would enable them to erect a solid basis for future operations, and afford them a fair claim on the consideration of Government. It is, therefore, intended to extinguish the scrip of this company as soon as practicable, by giving the holders a preferential right to shares in a greater capital of at least £100,000, thus acting fairly towards them, and leaving the great-bulk of the shares for the public in general. A copy of the prospectus (subject to revision) has been laid before the proper authorities, and will be published as quickly as possible. The committee have ensured that a gentleman of Sydney, and now in this country, who, from his great experience in mining, the analysis and smelting of metals, and from his late connection with the mines upon the western coast of America, is likely to be of vast importance in with the mines upon the western coast of America, is likely to be of vast importance in with the mines upon the western coast of America, is likely to be of vast importance in with the mines upon the western coast of America, is likely to be of vast importance in with the mines upon the western coast of America, is

Elicial Viller Hollon Likeur Casalarin	THE MINI		LIST.	A FURTERING	SKONI OK	Shares.  256 South Wheal 280 Spearns Moo	Josiah (conner) Calatock	Paid. Last Price, Present Pri
Alfred Consols (copper), Philliack 1844 Alfred Consols (copper), Philliack 1845 Balleswiddon (tain), St. Joat Botallack (tin and copper), Tavistoc Conford (copper), Genman, Corn 256 (Comford (copper), Genman, Corn 256 (Comford (copper), and tin), Camb 128 Comstrow (copper and tin), Camb 129 Construction (copper), To Lord 129 Construction (copper), To Lord 120 Construction (copper), To Lord 130 Construction (copper), To Lord 140 Consols (copper), To Lord 140 Consols (copper), To Lord 141 Consols (copper), To Lord 142 Consols (copper), To Lord 143 Consols (copper), St. Carl 144 Consols (copper), St. Carl 145 Consols (copper), St. Carl 146 Carl 147 Consols (copper), St. Carl 148 Carl 149 Consols (copper), St. Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 141 Carl 141 Carl 142 Carl 143 Carl 144 Carl 145 Carl 146 Carl 147 Consols (copper), St. Blazey 147 Consols (copper), St. Blazey 148 Carl 149 Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 141 Carl 141 Carl 141 Carl 142 Carl 143 Carl 144 Carl 145 Carl 146 Carl 147 Carl 148 Carl 149 Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 141 Carl 141 Carl 141 Carl 142 Carl 143 Carl 144 Carl 145 Carl 146 Carl 147 Carl 148 Carl 149 Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 141 Carl 141 Carl 142 Carl 143 Carl 144 Carl 145 Carl 146 Carl 147 Carl 148 Carl 148 Carl 149 Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 140 Carl 141 Carl 141 Carl 141 Carl 142 Carl 143 Carl 144 Carl 145 Carl 146 Carl 147 Carl 148	Paid  3 1t, Wales	Dividends per Share Declared £ 1 19 to 1st Oct 0 2 6 to August 8 15 to Aug	Last Paid £0 6 0 Oct 0 2 6 0 4 to Aug	Last Price.		12000 St. Enoder (c 999 St. Minver C 687 Tavy Consols 5000 Temple Cons	r (copper), St. Just	1 3 1 81 31 1
64 Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just 100 Botaliack (tin and copper), St. Ju 1000 Bryntali, Llanidlees, Montgomery 1000 Callington (text and copper), Call	ist	750 0 to May, 1849 440 0 to 5th April 0 5 to and June 6 0 to 5th 1847	5 0 to May 0 5 to Jane	100 200 17	13 142	1024 Trannack an 1024 Trannack Un	copper), St. Ive. Liskeard and copper), Camborne d Bosence, St. Erth aited Mines (tin and copper) barranuthnoe	14 34
1000 Callington (lead and copper), Call 1000 Carn Bres (copper and tin), Illog 123 Comford (copper), Gwennap, Corn 356 Condurrow (copper and tin), Carn 128 Cwmyswith (lead), Cardiganshir	an	206 0 to Sapt. 1851	2 0 to Sept	95 204 110	100 . 105 110 107#	9049 Troball Cone	taning Tanana and annex) Taning	17 18
1024 Devon Great Consols (emper), Tu 180 Dolcoath (copper and tin), Cambo 128 East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, 94 East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illog	1 tristock	244 10 to Sept 855 14 to 1847 233 0 to 1843 242 10	5 0 to Sept	2824 28 140 150	275 280	600 Trelyon Cons 1024 Tremar (cop 2000 Trenance (co 6000 Trenault (lin	lead), St. Teath liver-lead) Wadebridge apper), St. Erth lois (tin), St. Ive's pet), Liskeard ppopy), Helston quarries	21 5 19 6 21s 19
138 East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), No 494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardr 5750 General Mining Company for Irela 100 Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, W	eath	2227 10 to 5th Sept	12 10 to Sept 10 per ct. 1 year	450 30 51 200		512 Trethevy (co 512 Treville (lead 604 Trowan Cons 100 Trumpet Con	pper), St. Cleer  pper), St. Cleer  l), Lewanick  ols (tin), Towedneck  sols (tin), near Helston,	114 44 3 44 5 7 9 95 100
10000 Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell 119 Great Work (tin), Germoe 1024 Herodsfoot (leat), near Liskeard, 1000 Holmbush (lead and copper), Call	Cornwall	0 2 to Sept	0 2 to Sept	300 300 6 44		4000 Tyn-y-Worgl 500 Tywarnhayle 512 Tywardreath 1024 United Mines 5000 Warleggan C	(a), Lewanick ols (tin), Towedneck sols (tin), near Helston, ol (alate), near Carnarvon. (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes, (copper), St. Blazey (copper and tin), Tavistock onaols (copper), Consols copper), Illogan tin), St. Austell (copper), Gwennao. (copper), Gwennao.	60 22 121 12 10
786 Kirkeudbrightshire (lead), Kirkeu 1000 Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth 160 Levant (copper and tin), St. Just. 100 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, W	17   18   19   19   19   19   19   19   19	0 5 to Sept. 2 0 to 1st Aug. 1032 0 to 5th Sept. 640 0 to 1st Aug.	0 5 in Sept, 0 10 to Aug 2 0 to Sept 20 0 to Aug. 1	17# 150		1024 West Alfred 6000 West Basset ( 1024 West Beam ( 256 West Damsel	Consols	91 101 101 11 1 8 1 6d 21 51 50
5000 Low's Patent Copper Smelting Cor 50000 Mining Company of Ireland (copper 500 North Fool (copper and tin), Fool 5000 North Wheal Basset (copper and tin) 5000 North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	mpany	1 0 6 to July	7 p. ct. p. annum 7 10 to Sept 6 0 to Sept	210 213 180	52 52 53		(copper), Gwennap ong (tin) Con, (tin & cop.), St. Blazey 1 (sliver-lead), Cardiganshire 1801s (copper), St. Blazey	
138 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey. 1160 Perran St. George (copper and tin). 200 Phonix (copper and tin). Linking! 550 Providence Mines (tin) Uny Lelas 555 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer.	554 horne 554 100 30 nt 204	374 0 June	0 10 to 4th June. 5 0 to March 0 15 to Aug.	650 40 240	25	6500 West Polgoot 200 West Seton (c 256 West Sharp I 940 West Tolgus (	Linkinghorne	1 4 4 71 115 22 49
256 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer. 256 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, C. 248 South Wheal Frances (copper), Ille 1024 Spearne Comools (tin), St. Just, Co	ornwall	255 0 to July	0 2 6 to Sept	9	120 125 180 200	5000 West Trethell 5000 West Wheal A 512 West Wheal I 4000 West Wheal I	an (copper), Gwennap Alfred Frances (copper), Illogan riëndship (copper)	15 10 14 14 9 12 14 4
94 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's 1000 Stray Park and Camborne Vean (c 9500 Tamar Consols (aliver-lead), Beera 6000 Tineroft (copper and tin), near Pool	copper), Cornwall 15 diston 4 ol 7	859 0 to Aug. 11 10 2 11 to July, 1849 5 17 6 to Sept. 27 15 to Sept.	## <u>=</u> ##	124 34	12 34 64 7	3715 West Wheal J 3715 Ditto preferen 2048 West Wheal I 4000 West Wheal I 1624 West Wheal'S	h (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan copper), Camborne or (copper) Linkinghorne copper), Iliogan an (copper), Gwennap lifred rances (copper), Illogan riëntaship (copper) ce- cose tussell, Tavisteck heba	2 1 21
Treleigh Consols (copper), Redrutt  Tretaivean (copper), Gwennap, Cot  Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cot  Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cot  Treviakey and Harrier (copper)	h 6 rnwall 20 rnwall 5	1 3 to Oct., 1847 4680 15 to 1848 402 10 to 5th April 246 5 to Oct.	6 10 to Oct.	900 13	15	500 West Wheal 1 1024 West Wheal 1 1024 West Wheal 1 1024 Weston (lead)	Towan (copper), Illogan Treasury (copper), Gwinear Trgin (tin), Sancreed , Cherbury, Shropshire	103 114 8 3 4 3 4
200 United Mines (copper), Gwennap 1024 Wellington (copper & tin), Perran 256 West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, 512 West Providence (tin), St. Erth	uthnoe	2 10 to Sept. 2 2 6 162 15 to Sept. 245 0 to 3d Aug.	0 5 to March 2 10 to Sept.	971	974	1070 Wheal Adams 1000 Wheal Agar ( 300 Wheal Arthur 1228 Wheal Arthur 3072 Wheal Augus	tussell, Tavistock heba Cowan (copper), Illogan. 'Ireasury (copper), Gwinear 'Irgin (tin), Sancreed, Cherbury, Shropahire (lead), Christow, Exeter (copper), Illogan (lead), enar East Wh. Rose (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock to (tin), St. Just	34 16 6 5 17 49 14 34 34
256 Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan 256 Wheal Brewer (copper), Gedruth 256 Wheal Briller (copper), Redruth 256 Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	Cornwall	245 0 to 3d Aug 5 0 109 0 to 1st Oct, 2331 10 to Aug	12 10 to Oct 6 0 to Aug	74 530 20 130	6½ 550 20	240 Wheal Bal (ti 2500 Wheal Carado 256 Wheal Carper 1024 Wh. Carpente	n), St. Just on (copper), St. Cleer tter (tin), Gwinear r (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	54 10 2 2 14 2 3 3
200 Phomix (copper and tin), Linkingt 250 South Tolagus (copper), St. Cleer. 256 South Tolagus (copper), St. Cleer. 256 South Wheal Frances (copper), Ill. 254 South Wheal Frances (copper), Ill. 254 Spaarne Consels (tin), St. Just, Cop. 255 Ives Consels (tin), St. Just, Cop. 256 Stay Park and Camborne Vesn (c. 1000) 257 Stay Park and Camborne Vesn (c. 1000) 258 Treiner (sluver-lead), Besra 1000 259 Treiner (sluver-lead), Monhenlot. 250 Wheal Basset (copper), Gwennap. 255 Wheal Basset (copper), Hiskard, 256 Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap. 256 Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth. 257 Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap. 258 Wheal Buller (copper), Devon. 259 Wheal Buller (copper) Devon. 2500 Wheal Gloden Consols (sllver-lead) 250 Wheal Hamper (sllver-lead) 251 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Monhenlot. 252 Wheal Brewer (copper), Uny Lelant. 253 Wheal Stevel, St. Just, Cornwall 254 Wheal Stevel, St. Just, Cornwall 255 Wheal Stevel, St. Just, Cornwall 256 Wheal Glowe, St. Just, Cornwall 257 Wheal Stevel, St. Just, Cornwall 258 Wheal Stevel, St. Just, Cornwall 259 Wheal Stevel, St. Just, Cornwall 250 Wheal Gooden (tin and copper), Cart	), Perranzabulos	1 0 to July 8 0 to 8th Sept 187 0 to Aug 21 5 to 21st Aug	0 5 to July 2 0 to Sept 5 0 to Aug 3 0 to Aug	10 30 159	574	1024 Wheal Chiver	ton (lead) S	21 21 21
40 Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall 240 Wheal Rebeth (tin), Uny Lelant 198 Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Car 530 Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Lit 1024 Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), G 6000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	mborne, Cornwall	27 10 to Augnet 194 10 to 5th Aug 26 10 6 0 to Aug	2 10 to Aug 4 0 to Aug 2 0 to May	80 200	:::	1024 Wheat Emilia	(copper), Gwennap tin and copper), St. Cleer I (copper), Calstock tth (copper), Redruth	
t.m.n.n	FOI	EIGN MINES.	18 p. ct. end Aug	208	271 271	1070 Wheal Enys ( 5000 Wheal Fanny 916 Wheal Fortes 2048 Wheal Fortun	(lead), St. Erme tin), Wendron (lead) ue (copper), Tavistock e (lead), Landulph (copper), near Tavistock 1 (tin), St. Agnes	18 18 54 1
10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil 14000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), 10000 Coplapo Mining Company (copper) 20000 General Mining Association (iron a	Cuba	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848 3 17 6 to Dec., 1844 4 45 12 0 to June 1851 3 13 0 to Oct., 1850 6 10 0 to June, 1851 2 0 0 to June, 1851 0 0 8 6 end of 1846 3 12 17 6 to Dec., 1850 1 12 17 6 to Dec., 1850 1 12 6 to Feb. 1850	37. to June	24 35 6	34‡ 35‡ 6‡	1536 Wheal Gill (co	(copper), near Tavistock liy (tin), St. Agnes lis (iead), St. Buderœ lip, and iead), Liskeard n, near Oakhampton	144 8 70 31 13 25 3 1½
3700 Marmato (gold), Columbia	29 59 10 10 10 10	2 0 0 to June, 1851 0 8 6 end of 1846 33 4 0 to July, 1846 12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	17. to June, 1851 46. in 1846 17. 10s. to June 7 7s. 6d. to Feb. 1850	7 24 19		2560 Wheal Harrie 2048 Wheal Harris 216 Wheal Henry 6000 Wheal Langto	(lead), near Tavistock (copper), Kea, near Truro 2	25 8 516
Mares. 1024 Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St	Paid. Last Price. Pres.	nt Price   Shares. 14 2   1024 Freidd Llwydd M	Ines (lead)	Paid. Last Price.	Present Price.	1024 Wheat Mary F	ilver-lead and copper	3 21
940 Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant 508 Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwenns 256 Berriow (copper), Liskeard 1500 Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamoreland 22 Black Bury, Alston, Cumberland	ap 6 9	2 2560 Garras (silver-lea 5000 Garreg (lead), Fli 1000 Gelli-rei-vin (silve	ver-lead), Merioneth d), near Truro at re-lead), Cardiganshire tin). St. Ive's	54 ···· 2#			n, Llanlivery ce (copper), Perranuthnoe- ear Helston e (lead and copper) (copper), Redruth	
32 Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland 5000 Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrights 6001 Blaenavon (Iron), South Wales 1024 Bodmin Gonole (lead), Wadebridg 5000 Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and coppe	hire 5 3 6 6 4 7) 1 3	31 4 256 Gonamena (coppe 243 Grambler and St. 6500 Great Bryn Conso 2000 Great Cowarch (s 6 7 1024 Great Sheba Cons	tin), St. Ive's  r), St. Cleer Aubyn (copper)  ls (copper and tin)  liver-lead), Merioneth  ols (tin and copper)	47 19 84 34 1 2	. 2		(copper), Redruth 2 (copper), St. Cleer 3 snce, South Sydenham 3 ce (copper), St. Agnes (copper), Taylatock	158 10
1024 Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bod 6000 Bolenowe	st 20 18	5120 Great Wheal Badd	ern (tin and silver-lead)	2 4	6 7	5000 Wheal Ruth (10000 Wheal Samson 512 Wheal Sophia 1024 Wheal Speedw	(copper), Tavistock tin), Shepstor (copper), St. Teath (silver-lead), Lezant cell (copper and tin)	2 2 2 7 6; 2 3 3 2; 1;
1024 Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton 10000 British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	1 1 1 12 8	1 1096 Gustarus Mines (	copper), Camborne  ppper), Uny Lelant  Con. (copper), Calstock  company, Westmoreland  sad), Hennock  ) Ireland  t of Ireland (copper).	C1 &	31 31	1024 Wheal Squire 256 Wheal St. Agi 1024 Wheal Stanag 1000 Wheal Susan, 1024 Wheal Sydney	wyn (copper), St. Stephen's Breage and Crowan	3 3 14 14 5 14 24 14
2400 Bronnoya (lead), Cardiganshire - 612 Butterdon (lead), Menhenlott	24 14 34 8				1½ 3∮ 4	2000 Wheal Tom (t 1000 Wheal Treasur 512 Wheal Trefush 1024 Wheal Trefush	, Plympton. in & copper), Stoke Clims. y. s (copper), Gwennap ack (copper), Stythians ne (copper), St. Ervan le (silver-lead), St. Kew	5 8 1 1 14 1 94 14 14 54 5 54
4095 Calatock United (copper) 3000 Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrig 1000 Cambornie Consols (copper), Cambo	sea 10 2	1742 Lamheroos Whos 5000 Lampen Consols (	lead), Clare, Ireland ford (lead and copper) thin and copper I Maria (copper & tiu) copper), St. Neot	41 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6	256 Wheal Tremai 4224 Wheal Trewan 267 Wheal Tryphe 126 Wheal Union (	nie (copper), St. Ervan. 1 e (silvēr-lead), St. Kew 1 ena (tin and cop.), Redruth 4 copper), Redruth 4 isols (cop. & tin), Gwinear n and copper). (silver-lead), Llskeard	1 1 12 5 10 181 10 40 10
1183 Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkin 1336 Caradon Vale (copper and lead), S 6000 Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorn 2000 Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan 510 Carn Galver (tin), Morvah and Zon	horne 7 2 it. Ive 3½ 2½ 2 5 4 nor 2½ 3½	256 Lelant Consols (ti	copper), Gwennap n), Uny Lelant i), Cardiganshire ead) pper), Caradon	62 17	. Intak	1000 Wheal Vincen	t (tin), Alternum	71 71 5
3000 Carn Valley, St. Dennis	bridge 41 4 32 7	4 5000 Mendip Hills (lead		31 14	24 31 35	256 Wheal Vlow 4000 Wheal William 1024 Wheal Wrey (	(tin and cop.), St. Stephens us (copper) lead), St. Ive, Liskeard 2s opper and lead), Tavistock	2 4 14 14
9648 Castle Dinas (tin), St. Columb. 200 Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardigansilire 5000 Cefn Gwyn (aliver-lead), Cardigan 1024 Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enot 1024 Clijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Re	1 13 14 14 15 16 16 17 17 17 18	1 2000 Molland	in and copper)	3 24 1 14 2 3	1000 520	Shares.	FOREIGN MINES. lining Association (copper), Jar pper), South Australia ning Association (silver), Germ General Mining Company of Ja	Pald. Present Price
1000 Cockley Beck (copper) 2000 Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llawrnst . 2510 Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Il 1000 Copper Bettom (copper), Crowan 2001 Court Grango (silver-lead), Cardigan	llogan 15 10	200 Nanteos (lead), Ca 3000 Nant-y-Car (coppe 5000 New Copper Botto 34 2048 New East Crownd 1024 North Buller (cop	and copper), Camborne rdiganshire	2 20 2 7 11 11	5 7 8	500 Ditto Professor	Spain	
211 Craddeck Moor (copper), St. Cleer 1600 Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, M 256 Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Cambo 1000 Cwm Daren	ont. 81 101 orne. 20 32	2000 North Downs (cop) 256 North Fowey Cons 2000 North Levant (tin 2000 North Tamar (silve	rdiganshire ry, near Rhayader m (copper) Bridestowe ale (copper and tin) per), Redruth per), Redruth per), Redruth ols and copper), St. Just. and copper), Redruth per), Redruth and copper), Redruth and copper), Redruth	5 17 \$\frac{1}{2} \cdots \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdots \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdots \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdots \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdots \fra	18 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20000 Mexican and S 5000 National Braz 104000 North British 10000 Worthing (cop	outh American (copper), Mexi Ilian (gold), Brazil Australasian (copper), S. A. & per), Adelaide, South Australi	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1
1000 Cwm Erfin (load), Cardigansilire 2000 Cwm Sebon 2000 Cyfannedd Fawr (load), Lanegryn 3000 Dairhiew (copper and lead), Bracon 1000 Daren (silver-load), Cardiganshire 7100 Derwont (silver-load), Durtham 5000 Derwont (silver-load), Durtham 5000 Derwont (silver-load), Durtham 5000 Derwont (Sulver-load), Company (company), Camper		1200 North Wh. Buller,	or Gt. South Tolgus	6 86	13 13	Wheal Margaret.—W	ACCIDENTS. e stated last week that an accident three men were killed. It ap	dent from an influx of water had pears that, on the day mentioned,
768 Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey .	1 4	1 512 Old Brimpts (tin), 256 Old Wheal Basset	(copper), Walkhampton awny (lead), Quethiock Lydford, Ashburton (copper), Redruth	11 21		W. Trebilcock, J. John when they expressed the went down to examine, before a "house of waith	s, and H. Read, were about re eir fears that a large quantity of and reported all safe; but the er" burst into the shaft from	dent from an innux of water happears that, on the day mentioned, esuming work near the old levels, of water lodged near. The captain a men had not been long at work some old works, 40 fathoms above th, killing Treblicock on the spot, found drowned in the level where
5120 Dhurode (copper) Ireland		1000 Pendarves and St. 406 Penhauger	(copper), Camborne Aubyn (tin and copper) (wen (lead)	1 1				found drowned in the level where or of one of the large engines burst t, it was carried through the walls was blown off, and much damage
1836 Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Win 3000 Dyfngwm (lead) 1024 East Baileswidden (tin), Sancreed 235 East Baset (copper) Rodruth 2500 East Birch Tor, (tin), near Ashburte	28 2	2048 Pentire Glaze(silve 700 Pen-y-bank and 1 1024 Penzance Consols 19 1000 Peter Tavy and Mo	r-lead), St. Minver Erglodd (lead) (tin), Sancreed ary Tavy (copper) land Con. (tin), Plym.	54 5 44 34 21 14 44 8 9	1 1	East Wheal Damsel.—	J. White was killed by falling i	from the shallow to the deep adit
2500 East Birch Tor, (tin), near Asburti 2648 East Boringdon Park, Plympton 1024 East Buller (copper), near Redruth 128 East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth 1948 East Crowndale (copper), Tavisted 200 East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire			oland Con. (tin), Plym. Agnes			all of some pieces of ro Monkusarmouth Colli- between two sets of was Oldbury.—John East	of.  fy, Sunderland.—L. Duffey, ag gons.  vood was killed by an explosion	Loff, were seriously injured by the ged 10 years, was crushed to death in in a pit at Tividale.  y the rolley waggens in May last,
4900 East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper) 512 East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redr	uth . 5½ 8	10000 Rhymney Iron (iro 10000 Ditto New 1948 Rix Hill (tin), Tav	n), Rhymney	10 12 7 3 1 1	Male Special Trans	Abercrave.—R. Evans	was killed in one of the levels	by a fall of rubbish.
9000 East Tamar Consols (alllead), Beet	rierris Id	8 2048 Runnaford Coomb 1024 Sidney Godolphin 10000 Silver Valley & W	oyn (tin), St. Austell  (tin)	3 24		donday and Tuesday ni	ghts last, by allowing the ares	s to go out, and thus the ventila- th a blacksmith, were being drawn bottom, a distance of between 49 hour, and the other man lies in 8
2048 East Wheat Josiah (copper), Tavisto -813 East Wheat Leisure (copper) 1034 East Wheat Margaret (tin and coppe 3000 East Wheat Rashleigh, Laureath 1000 East Wheat Resth	ock 14 15		copper), Illogan  Vh. Ann (copper & tin)					, and Taylor, were being lowered oke, and they fell down the shaft, ted.
256 East Trescoll 256 East Trescoll 256 East Wheal Frances (copper), Illoga 2048 East Wheal George (cop), Walkhas 2048 East Wheal Josiah (copper), Taviste 512 East Wheal Leisnre (copper) 1024 East Wheal Leisnre (copper) 1000 East Wheal Rashleigh, Lauresth 1000 East Wheal Resth 1000 East Wheal Russell (copper), Taviste 1280 East Lies Lianflangol-y-Croythi 1024 Expoor Elisa (copper), South Motio 1024 Expo	ock	32 42 South Plain Wood. 300 South Speed (copp 9000 South Tamar (silve 198 South Trelawny (k 3000 South Wales Minis	opper), Illogan  Vh. Ann (copper & tin) (copper), Ashburton er and tin), Uny Lelant r-lead), Beer Ferris add), near Liskeard ag Company (lead)	5 6 30 11 21 11 21		andone Delated by Dr.	CHARD MIDDLETON, and publis	shed by Haway Exertan (the pro-
为人的。 1000年第二日本			M. S. S.			-		